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Aerosol Optical Depth and Single-Scattering Albedo in Arctic
Canada

by



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Abstract

An increasing number of articles during the last five years have suggested that the atmosphere of the North American Arctic is subject to high aerosol loads in winter and low aerosol loads in summer. The winter maximum is said to be due to pollution probably originating in Eurasia.

To confirm or reject this hypothesis the aerosol optical depth was calculated at five, and the aerosol single-scattering albedo at one station in the Canadian Arctic. Use was made of hourly radiation data and synoptic observations.

The aerosol optical depth was calculated from a direct radiation model at Resolute and an empirical clear sky global radiation model suggested by Davies and Hay (1980) at the other four stations.

The single-scattering albedo was calculated at Resolute using the above-mentioned clear-sky global radiation model, a two-stream approximation in a one-layer atmosphere, and a two-stream approximation in a two-layer atmosphere with variable aerosol and water vapor distributions.

It turned out that the total amount and the seasonal march of the aerosol optical depth is similar at all five stations. The most outstanding feature is a short period of high aerosol turbidity in spring, followed by an abrupt decrease to low summer values. The southern and eastern stations have a second maximum in late summer. The few winter values suggest that winter is a period of rather low

aerosol turbidity.

The aerosol single-scattering albedo was found to be about 0.8. As this result has a large error of possibly as much as ± 0.2 it cannot contribute to answering the question of the origin of the aerosol. The limitation of these models to calculate the aerosol single-scattering albedo is mainly due to a 5%-error in the radiation measurements.

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Table of Contents

Chapter	Page
Abstract	iv
Acknowledgement	vi
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	x
Nomenclature	xi
1. Introduction	1
2. Literature Review	5
2.1 Aerosol optical depth	5
2.2 Single-scattering albedo	15
2.3 Origin of the arctic aerosol	25
3. Aerosol optical depth at Resolute	32
3.1 Direct solar radiation model	32
3.2 Evaluation of the model	34
3.2.1 Solar radiation flux density outside the atmosphere	35
3.2.2 Direct solar radiation flux density on the ground	36
3.2.3 Solar zenith angle	37
3.2.4 Optical air mass	40
3.2.5 Ozone transmissivity	42
3.2.6 Rayleigh transmissivity	44
3.2.7 Water vapor absorptivity	45
3.2.8 Selection of sunshine hours	48
3.3 Results and preliminary discussion	50
3.4 Further results	55
4. Aerosol single-scattering albedo at Resolute	59

4.1	Introduction	59
4.2	Davies-Hay model	62
4.3	Two-stream approximation	68
4.4	Evaluation of the two-stream approximation	74
4.4.1	Diffusivity factors m and aerosol scattering ratios B	74
4.4.2	Height of the atmosphere and volume extinction coefficients	78
4.4.3	Rayleigh volume scattering coefficient	82
4.4.4	Water vapor volume absorption coefficient ..	85
4.5	Extension to a two-layer atmosphere	86
4.6	Evaluation of the two-layer model	89
4.6.1	Vertical distribution of aerosol and water vapor in the atmosphere	89
4.6.2	Volume extinction coefficients	91
4.7	Results	94
4.8	Errors and preliminary discussion	101
5.	Aerosol optical depth at four other arctic stations ..	109
5.1	Introduction	109
5.2	Radiation models	110
5.3	Results	114
5.4	Errors in the results	118
5.5	Discussion of the results	125
5.6	Interpretation of the results and conclusion	128
	Bibliography	134
	Appendix A: Data for Resolute	148
	Appendix B: Data for the other four stations	158
	Vita	190

List of Tables

Table	Page
1. Aerosol optical depth for non-arctic stations.....	9
2. Aerosol optical depth for Barrow, Alaska.....	11
3. Aerosol optical depth for other arctic stations....	12/13
4. Single-scattering albedo for aerosol substances.....	19
5. Single-scattering albedo for various locations.....	20
6. Influence of the refraction correction on the aerosol optical depth.....	39
7. Correlation of extreme aerosol turbidities and wind...	58
8. Single-scattering albedo calculated for Resolute.....	95
9. Influence of the vertical water vapor and aerosol distribution on the calculated single-scattering albedo.....	99
10. Influence of errors in other variables on the calculated single-scattering albedo.....	103
11. Statistical features of the calculated aerosol optical depth at the other four stations.....	115
12. Aerosol optical depth at Alert.....	119
13. Aerosol optical depth at Inuvik.....	120
14. Aerosol optical depth at Baker Lake.....	121
15. Aerosol optical depth at Frobisher Bay.....	122
16. Influence of errors on the calculated aerosol optical depth.....	124

List of Figures

Figure	Page
1. Location of place names.....	3
2. Single-scattering albedo as function of the imaginary part of the refractive index.....	17
3. Aerosol optical depth calculated for Resolute.....	51

Nomenclature

B_{\downarrow}	downward to total aerosol scatter ratio for direct radiation
B_{\uparrow}	upward to total aerosol scatter ratio for diffuse upwelling radiation
$B_{\downarrow}^{\downarrow}$	downward to total aerosol scatter ratio for diffuse downwelling radiation
$D\uparrow(z)$	diffuse upwelling radiation at any height z
$D\downarrow(z)$	diffuse downwelling radiation at any height z
$D\downarrow \equiv D\downarrow(z=0)$	diffuse downwelling radiation at ground level
D_A	diffuse downwelling radiation at ground level due to aerosol scattering
D_R	diffuse downwelling radiation at ground level due to Rayleigh scattering
D_S	diffuse downwelling radiation at ground level due to multiple reflection
E_x	aerosol enrichment factor
H	scale height of the atmosphere
H_i	scale height of atmospheric constituent i
H_a	aerosol scale height
H_w	water vapor scale height
I	flux density of direct solar radiation at ground level through a horizontal surface

- I' flux density of direct solar radiation at ground level through a surface at right angles to the solar rays
- I_0 flux density of solar radiation outside the atmosphere through a surface at right angles to the solar rays
- LAT local apparent time
- R gas constant for air ($=287 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$)
- \tilde{R} global radiation at ground level / $I_0 \cos \theta$
- R_i fraction of constituent i above the 50kPa level
- R_a fraction of aerosol above the 50kPa level
- R_w fraction of water vapor above the 50kPa level
- T transmissivity of direct solar radiation in general
- \tilde{T} absolute station temperature
- T_a transmissivity of direct solar radiation due to aerosol extinction (=absorption+scattering)
- T_{aa} transmissivity of direct solar radiation due to aerosol absorption
- T_{as} transmissivity of direct solar radiation due to aerosol scattering
- T_o transmissivity of direct solar radiation due to ozone absorption
- T_R transmissivity of direct solar radiation due to Rayleigh scattering
- T_w transmissivity of direct solar radiation due to water vapor absorption

- a surface albedo
- \tilde{a} intercept of regression line
- a_{ij} matrix elements of the homogeneous system (eqns. 4.7, 4.8)
- a_o^{vis} absorptivity of visible direct solar radiation due to ozone
- a_o^{uv} absorptivity of ultraviolet direct solar radiation due to ozone
- a_w absorptivity of direct solar radiation due to water vapor
- \tilde{b} slope of regression line
- b_i vector elements of the inhomogeneity (eqns. 4.7, 4.8)
- d number of day
- $f(z)$ functional part of the inhomogeneity (eqns. 4.7, 4.8)
- g gravity acceleration ($=9.81\text{ms}^{-2}$)
- h hour angle
- m relative optical air mass
- $m\uparrow$ diffusivity factor for upwelling diffuse radiation
- $m\downarrow$ diffusivity factor for downwelling diffuse radiation
- n complex index of refraction
- n_1 real part of the complex index of refraction

n_2 imaginary part of the complex index of refraction
 p station pressure
 r relative sun-earth distance
 r_1, r_2 eigenvalues of the homogeneous system (equ.4.18)
 r_p station pressure / 101.3kPa
 r_T absolute station temperature / 273K
 t time
 t_d dewpoint temperature
 u ozone amount
 w precipitable water
 z vertical coordinate
 α albedo of the clear sky for upwelling global radiation
 β volume extinction coefficient in general
 β_a aerosol volume extinction coefficient (=absorption +scattering)
 β_{aa} aerosol volume absorption coefficient
 β_{as} aerosol volume scattering coefficient
 $\beta_R, \beta_R^\uparrow, \beta_R^\downarrow$ Rayleigh volume scattering coefficients
 $\beta_w, \beta_w^\uparrow, \beta_w^\downarrow$ water vapor volume absorption coefficients

δ solar declination
 θ astronomical angle between the local zenith and the solar position
 θ' observed angle between the local zenith and the solar position
 λ, λ_0 wavelength
 φ latitude
 ρ air density
 τ optical depth in general
 τ_a aerosol optical depth (due to absorption+scattering)
 τ_{aa} aerosol optical depth due to absorption
 τ_{as} aerosol optical depth due to scattering
 τ_R optical depth due to Rayleigh scattering
 τ_w optical depth due to water vapor absorption
 ω_0 aerosol single-scattering albedo
 $\omega_{0,cr}$ critical aerosol single-scattering albedo

1. Introduction

One of the threats facing mankind during the late twentieth century is inadvertent climatic change. It is believed to have its origin mainly in two processes: the increase of both carbon dioxide and aerosol concentration on a world-wide scale (Rasool and Schneider, 1971). Carbon dioxide is of crucial importance to the transfer of terrestrial radiation, while aerosol influences the solar spectrum.

Carbon dioxide concentration is known to be largely uniform in the atmosphere. This is not true for atmospheric aerosols which, due to their comparatively short residence times in the lower atmosphere, are concentrated in their natural and anthropogenic source areas.

Thus, until recently, remote areas were said to be subject to a background aerosol load (Porch and Radke, 1970) which reflects the equilibrium state between natural aerosol production and destruction. It was not before the early 1970s when measurements indicated that, even for a site as remote as northern Alaska, the atmospheric turbidity due to aerosol is, at least seasonally, comparable to non-urban points in midlatitudes (Shaw and Wendler, 1972; Radke et al., 1976). During the 1980s a multitude of research papers are revealing the spatial and seasonal patterns in the western Arctic and the chemical composition of the atmospheric particulates. The next chapter details the assumption that, in the western Arctic, the atmospheric

turbidity due to aerosol, in short aerosol turbidity, undergoes an annual cycle with a marked maximum in winter and spring, and originates from the midlatitudes.

At the present stage of the discussion, the results are preliminary rather than definite. Porch and MacCracken (1982), for example, complain about 'the significant uncertainty in the optical constants of the arctic aerosol'. Therefore, more research is required into the areal extent as well as into the composition of the arctic aerosol. This is closely related to the question of the origin of the aerosol.

From the point of view of climatology, a period of at least several years has to be investigated to reach more general conclusions. This is only possible if use is made of data obtained on a routine basis. These data are usually not tailored for the use in studies focussed on a special topic but rather for a general climatological overview. Therefore, the possibilities of retrieving sophisticated results, especially in the field of chemical composition of aerosols, are inevitably limited.

The Atmospheric Environment Service, Canada, publishes hourly data sufficient to calculate the aerosol turbidity at about one dozen of arctic stations. For only one such station, Resolute (74.7°N , 95.0°W , see Figure 1) can the published data be used to calculate the single-scattering albedo, the interpretation of which allows conclusions as to whether the aerosol is heavily influenced by man-made

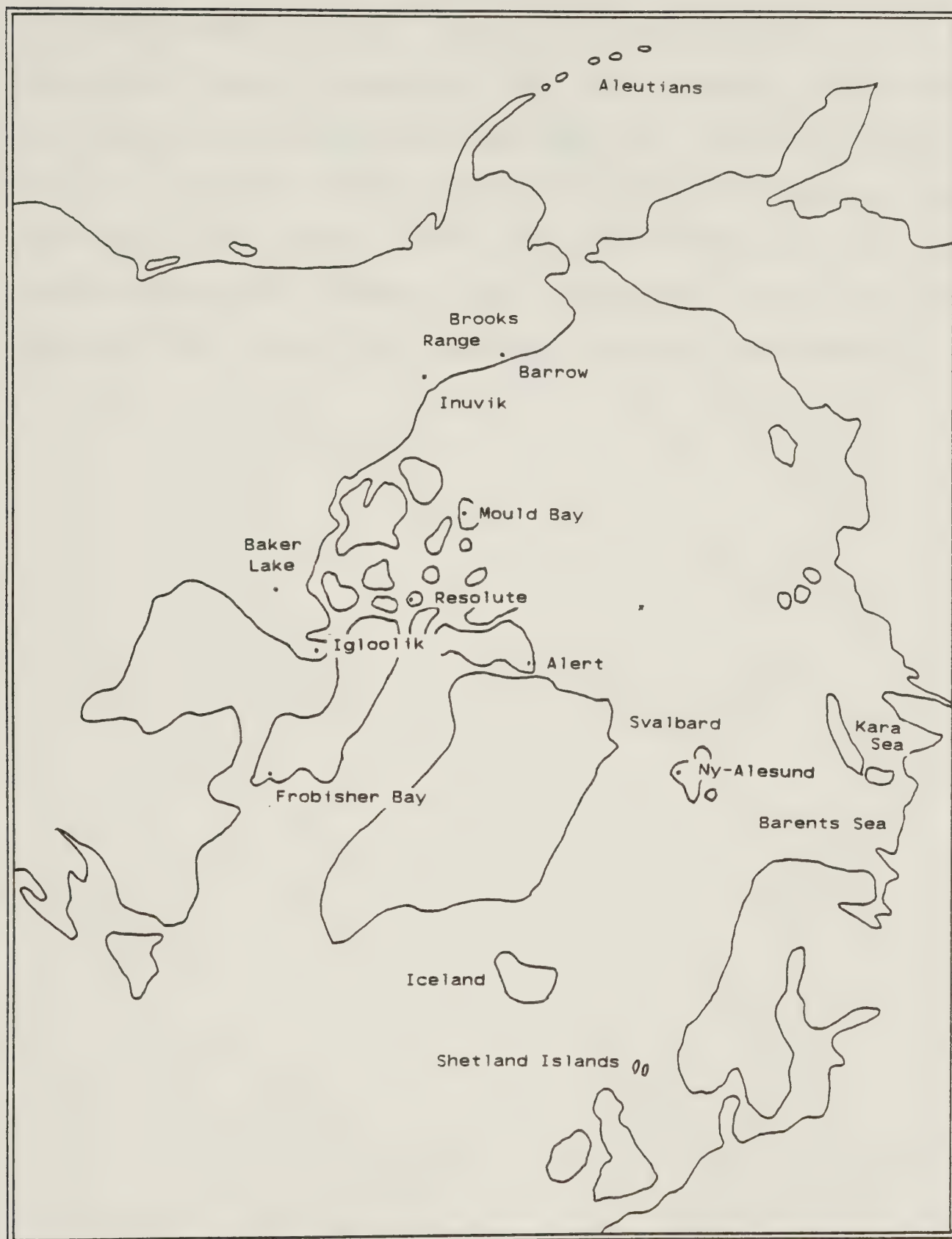


Figure 1: Location of some place names mentioned in this thesis

pollution.

The purpose of this thesis is to calculate for a three-year period (January 1978 to December 1980) on an hourly basis the aerosol optical depth for Resolute, Alert (82.5°N , 62.3°W), Inuvik (68.3°N , 133.5°W), Baker Lake (64.3°N , 96.0°W), and Frobisher Bay (63.7°N , 68.6°W), and the single-scattering albedo for Resolute using various empirical and theoretical radiative transfer approaches.

2. Literature Review

Solar radiation data collected by the Atmospheric Environment Service consist of hourly global radiation readings covering the entire spectrum and, in the case of Resolute, of additional diffuse and reflected radiation readings of the entire spectrum. With these data only the aerosol optical depth can be calculated, which indicates the degree of turbidity of an atmosphere due to suspended particulate matter. For Resolute, the single-scattering albedo can be inferred from various radiation models. It indicates the contribution of aerosol absorption to aerosol attenuation. As natural aerosols are usually almost non-absorbing and man-made particulates may be highly absorbing, it can, as a first approach, be interpreted as a measure of the anthropogenic contribution to turbidity.

2.1 Aerosol optical depth

The attenuation of direct solar radiation can be described symbolically by

$$I = T_t I_0 \cos \theta \quad (2.1)$$

where I_0 represents the unattenuated direct beam flux density (solar constant), I is the direct beam flux density on a horizontal surface at ground, θ is the solar zenith angle and T_t is the total transmissivity. In the solar

spectrum, T_t can be approximated by

$$T_t = T_o T_R T_w T_a \quad (2.2)$$

with T_o being the transmissivity after ozone absorption, T_R the transmissivity after Rayleigh scattering, T_w the transmissivity after water vapor absorption and T_a the transmissivity after aerosol extinction.

The latter can be represented by

$$T_a = T_{aa} T_{as} \quad (2.3)$$

with T_{aa} being the transmissivity after aerosol absorption and T_{as} the transmissivity after aerosol scattering.

The transmissivities are usually written as

$$T_a = \exp(-\tau_a m) \quad (2.4)$$

$$T_{aa} = \exp(-\tau_{aa} m) \quad (2.5)$$

$$T_{as} = \exp(-\tau_{as} m) \quad (2.6)$$

where τ_a , τ_{aa} and τ_{as} are the aerosol optical depth, the aerosol optical depth due to absorption, and the aerosol optical depth due to scattering, respectively. m is the relative optical air mass which is approximately

$$m \dot{=} (\cos \theta)^{-1} \quad (2.7)$$

As can be seen from equation 2.4, τ_a is independent of the solar position and is therefore an absolute measure of aerosol turbidity. Thus, it can be used for comparison between different locations and different seasons.

τ_a can only be measured if the solar disk is unobstructed by clouds. But in many instances, the aerosol turbidity at ground level has been measured with integrating nephelometers which use an artificial light source and a small sample air volume. (see e.g. Charlson et al., 1967). This device allows the direct measurement of the aerosol volume scattering coefficient β_a , which is defined as

$$dI/I = -\beta_a dx \quad (2.8)$$

where dI/I is the fraction of radiation scattered out of a beam by the aerosol on a light path of length dx . β_a is a function of the particle number-size distribution and therefore generally a function of space. Introducing z as the vertical coordinate in the atmosphere, the relation between τ_a and β_a is then

$$\tau_a = \int_0^{\infty} \beta_a(z) dz \quad (2.9)$$

Aircraft measurements indicate that for the lower 5000m of the atmosphere $\beta_a(z)$ can be approximated by

$$\beta_{as}(z) = \beta_{as}(0) \exp(-z/H_a) \quad (2.10)$$

with H_a being 1000m over central Europe (Penndorf, 1954), 1400m over Alaska (Shaw, 1975), and 2000m over Nebraska (Blifford and Ringer, 1969). For a model standard atmosphere, Elterman (1964) suggests 1200m. From equation 2.9 and 2.10 follows that

$$\tau_{as} = H_a \beta_{as}(0) \quad (2.11)$$

or as a very first approximation

$$\tau_{as} = 1200 \beta_{as}(0) \quad (2.12)$$

with $\beta_{as}(0)$ expressed in m^{-1} .

In Chapter 2.2 it will be shown that τ_{aa} is usually not negligible compared with τ_{as} . For very preliminary estimations it may be assumed that on the global average

$$\tau_{aa} \doteq 0.25 \tau_{as} \quad (2.13)$$

so that from equations 2.12 and 2.13:

$$\tau_a = \tau_{aa} + \tau_{as} = 1500 \beta_{as}(0) \quad (2.14)$$

Table 1 presents an incomplete list of some measurements of τ_a for various regions of the world excluding the Arctic

Location	Time	τ_a	Reference	λ (μm)
western U.S.	winter;summer	0.1;0.2	Flowers et al., 1969	0.5
eastern U.S.	winter;summer	0.2;0.5		
eastern U.S.	winter;summer 1972-75	0.2;0.5	Husar et al., 1981	0.5
New York City	Dec. 1967	(0.35)	Chin-I Lin et al., 1973	0.5
100km east of N.Y.C.	winter;summer 1975-76	(0.15);(0.15)	Brown and Sethu Raman, 1981	?
Lake Ontario	winter and summer, 1969, 72-73	0.1	Davies et al., 1975	e.s.s.
St. Louis	mainly summer 1974-76	0.25	Method and Carlson, 1982	e.s.s.
Ireland, W-coast		0.2		
Britain, rural sites	winter and summer 1966-70	0.25	Unsworth and Monteith, 1972	e.s.s.
Britain, urban sites		0.4		
Lagos, Nigeria	Nov. 1977-Feb. 1978 (dust storm period)	1.1	Oluwafemi, 1979	0.5
North Atlantic	May 1977	(0.02-0.3)	Fitzgerald, 1980	0.55
Antarctica	Nov. 1966-Jan. 1967	0.03-0.09	Fischer, 1967	0.5
Antarctica	summer 1974-79	0.015	Shaw, 1980a	0.5
e.s.s. = entire solar spectrum				

Table 1: Aerosol optical depth τ_a for various regions of the world; except the Arctic. Values in brackets were calculated from aerosol volume scattering coefficients using equation 2.14.

made during the last few years. Values in brackets indicate calculations made from $\beta_{as}(0)$ -readings of integrating nephelometers using equation 2.14.

At this juncture it has to be pointed out that τ_{as} and β_{as} are also functions of wavelength

$$\frac{\tau_{as}(\lambda)}{\tau_{as}(\lambda_0)} = \frac{\beta_{as}(\lambda)}{\beta_{as}(\lambda_0)} = \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}\right)^\alpha \quad (2.15)$$

Ångström (1961) found that the wavelength exponent, α , is 1.3 ± 0.2 but may be as low as 0.5 after volcanic eruptions and forest fires (see, e.g., Ryznar et al., 1981). Many subsequent studies confirmed Ångström's findings.

Unfortunately, τ_a and $\beta_{as}(0)$ are sometimes being determined for $\lambda = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ and sometimes for the entire solar spectrum. For Table 1, no attempts have been made to calculate τ_a for the entire solar spectrum from the values given for $\lambda = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$. But with regard to the uncertain assumptions made so far, measurements made at around $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ may be taken to be similar to those for the entire solar spectrum.

Table 2 presents various values of τ_a for Barrow, Alaska, and Table 3 for other stations in the western Arctic. Values in brackets are again estimated from integrating nephelometer measurements of the scattering coefficient at ground level, $\beta_{as}(0)$, using equation 2.14. It is obvious that the values in brackets are approximately by a factor of 3 lower than the values gained from direct

Barrow, Alaska (71.3°N, 156.6°W)			
Time	τ_a	$\lambda(\mu\text{m})$	Reference
Mar. 1970	(0.05–0.09)	0.49	Radke et al., 1976
Apr. 1972	0.28 – 0.39	0.5	Shaw, 1975
Jul. 1972	0.05 – 0.22		
Jan.–Mar. 1977–78	(0.02) southerly winds (0.05) northerly winds	0.55	Peterson et al., 1980
1977;1978:			
Jan.	(0.02)	0.55	Bodhaine et al., 1981
Feb.	(0.04);(0.02)		
Mar.	(0.02);(0.02)		
Apr.	(0.02);(0.02)		
May	(0.01)		
Jun.	(0.002);(0.003)		
Jul.	(0.009)		
Aug.	(0.006);(0.005)		
Sep.	(0.004);(0.004)		
Oct.	(0.008);(0.006)		
Nov.	(0.01);(0.01)		
Dec.	(0.1);(0.009)		
19??			
Mar.	0.1 –0.2	0.5	Shaw, 1981
Apr.	0.1 –0.2		
Jun.	0.05–0.1		
Jul.	0.02–0.05		
Oct.	0.02–0.04		

Table 2: Aerosol optical depth τ_a for Barrow, Alaska. Values in brackets were calculated from aerosol scattering coefficients using equation 2.14.

Brooks Range, Alaska (69.3°N, 143.8°W), elevation 1740m			
Time	τ_a	$\lambda(\mu\text{m})$	Reference
1970-71:			
1st half May	0.14*		
2nd half Jun.	0.06*	0.58	Shaw and Wendler, 1972
2nd half Jul.	0.05*		
Mould Bay, Canada (76.2°N, 119.3°W)			
Time	τ_a	$\lambda(\mu\text{m})$	Reference
1979;1980:			
Jan.	(0.05)		
Feb.	(0.06)		
Apr.	(0.03);(0.04)		
May	(0.02);(0.03)		
Jun.	(0.005)		
Jul.	(0.003)	?	Barrie et al., 1981
Aug.	(0.005)		
Sep.	(0.01)		
Oct.	(0.02)		
Nov.	(0.02)		
Dec.	(0.04)		

continued on next page

Igloolik, Canada (69.4°N, 81.8°W)			
Time	τ_a	λ (μm)	Reference
Nov. 1979	(0.01)	?	Barrie et al., 1981
Dec. 1979	(0.02)		
Jan. 1980	(0.03)		
Feb. 1980	(0.04)		
Mar. 1980	(0.04)		
Apr. 1980	(0.03)		
May 1980	(0.03)		
Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard (79°N, 12°E)			
Time	τ_a	λ (μm)	Reference
Apr., May 1979	(0.02)	0.55	Heintzenberg, 1980

Table 3: Aerosol optical depth τ_a for various arctic stations, except Barrow, Alaska. Values in brackets were calculated from aerosol scattering coefficients using equation 2.14. The asterisk indicates values which had to be calculated from Ångström turbidity coefficients (Ångström, 1961) assuming a wavelength exponent of 1.3

observations of the direct component of the solar radiation flux density. But for other regions of the world (Table 1) the values in brackets seem to be compatible with the direct measurements of τ_a .

Therefore, it must be concluded that equation 2.14 is not applicable for arctic stations. This is surprising because equation 2.10 was found to be correct for Barrow, Alaska, with a scale height H_a of 1400m, as mentioned before. Also, the errors incurred by the use of equation 2.13 can certainly not explain the difference. Chapter 4 will give as possible explanation that the scale height H_a is, contrary to the findings of Shaw (1975), probably several times greater.

Thus, integrating nephelometer measurements cannot be used to determine the aerosol optical depth in the Arctic. But only the aerosol optical depth can be used as a measure of the aerosol turbidity of the entire atmosphere, because determination of the aerosol optical depth is an automatic integration of the local turbidity parameter $\beta_{as}(z)$ from the bottom to the top of the atmosphere, as can be seen from equation 2.9.

Comparison of Tables 2 and 3 with Table 1 reveals two striking features: Firstly, the average optical depth in the Arctic is distinctly below the average of the midlatitudes. This statement is based on the interpretation of the directly measured aerosol optical depths (values without brackets). Secondly, there is a marked seasonal march of the

aerosol optical depth, with the lowest values in summer, a continuous increase in fall and winter, and a maximum in spring. A dramatic decrease between May and June is the most characteristic feature of the seasonal pattern.

The seasonal turbidity pattern is not identical every year, as can be seen from the extreme difference at Barrow between December 1977 and December 1978. Differences on a day-to-day basis seem to be attributable to different air masses, as can be seen from aerosol turbidity differences between days with southerly and northerly winds at Barrow in winter. Similar observations were made by Unsworth and Monteith (1972) for the British Isles and by Fitzgerald (1980) on a voyage across the North Atlantic.

2.2 Single-scattering albedo

The single-scattering albedo ω_0 for an aerosol is defined by

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\beta_{as}}{\beta_{as} + \beta_{aa}} \quad (2.16)$$

with the aerosol volume scattering coefficient, β_{as} , as defined in equation 2.8, and the aerosol volume absorption coefficient, β_{aa} , defined in an analogous manner.

In many instances, however, not the single-scattering albedo ω_0 but the imaginary part n_2 of the complex index of refraction

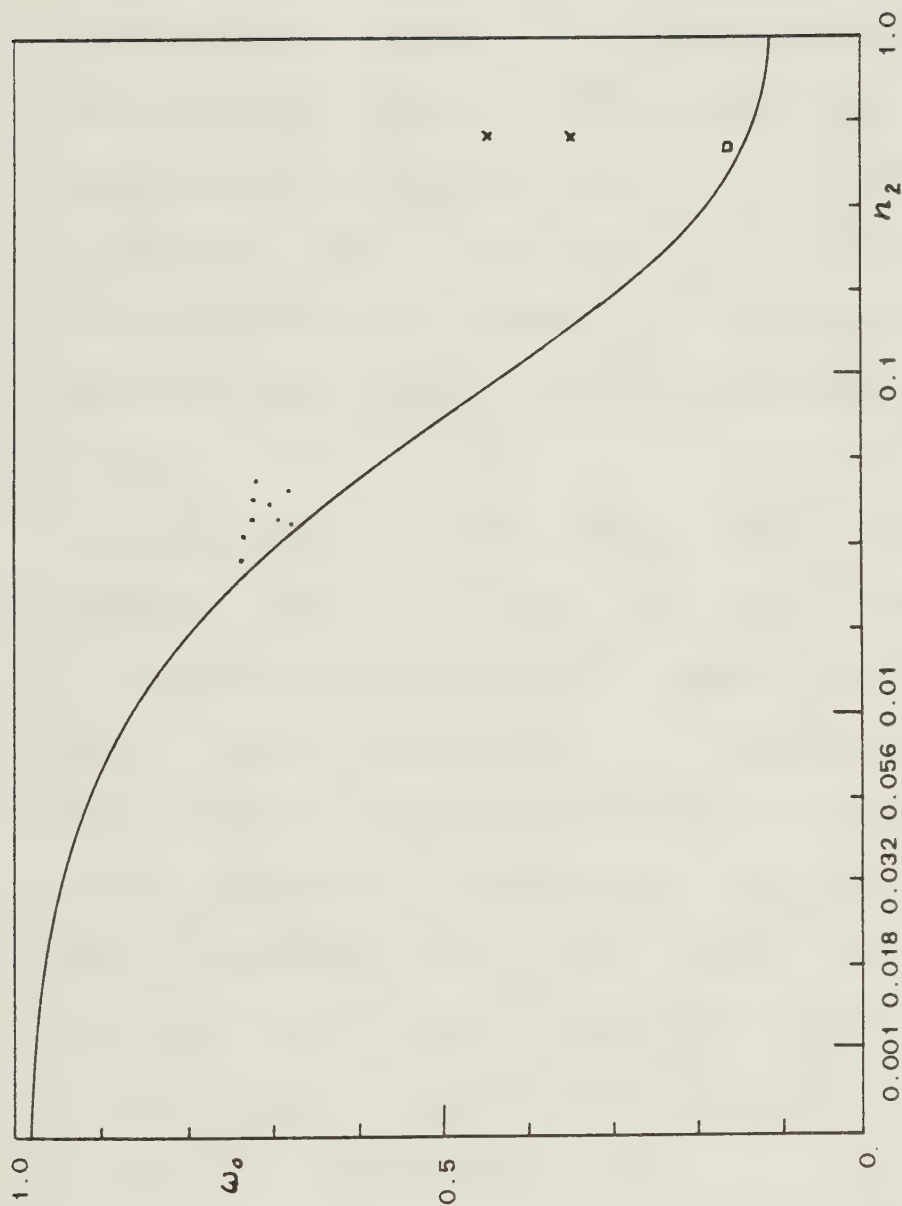
$$n = n_1 - i n_2 \quad (2.17)$$

is being determined by laboratory experiments with collected aerosols.

A functional relationship between n_2 and ω_0 can be found for a given aerosol number-size distribution, a given real part n_1 of the complex refractive index of the aerosol, and a given wavelength λ .

The derivation of this functional relationship necessitates a complete solution of the Mie scattering problem. Besides the approach by Hansen and Travis (1974), only Twomey (1977) has calculated this relationship for a Junge distribution of particles between 0.01 and 10 μm , with a real part of $n_1 = 1.5$ at $\lambda = 0.55 \mu\text{m}$. The relationship is shown in Figure 2. Twitty and Weinman (1980) calculated ω_0 at $\lambda = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ for carbonaceous material ($n = 1.8 - 0.5i$) and two non-Junge size distributions which are supposedly representative of urban aerosols.

Simultaneous measurements of ω_0 and n_2 were only reported by Chin-I Lin et al. (1973) for the New York City aerosol and by Roessler and Faxvog (1979) for acetylene soot produced in the laboratory. These latter measurements indicate that Twomey's calculations can be used to estimate ω_0 from n_2 with an error of less than 0.1. In fact, Junge aerosol number-size distributions have been found to be good approximations for many locations (cf. recent findings for Denver (Willeke and Whitby, 1975) and Mildura, Australia



• measurements by Chin-I Lin et al., 1973, in New York City at $0.5\mu\text{m}$

◦ a laboratory measurement for acetylene soot by Roessler and Faxvog, 1979, at $0.51\mu\text{m}$

x theoretical calculations by Twitty and Weinman, 1971, for non-Junge size-distributions allegedly representative of urban aerosols at $0.5\mu\text{m}$

Figure 2: Single-scattering albedo ω_0 as a function of the imaginary part of the complex refractive index n_2 for a Junge distribution of particles between 0.01 and $10\mu\text{m}$ with a real part of the refractive index of 1.5 and for $\lambda=0.55\mu\text{m}$ (after Twomey, 1977, p.226).

(Gras and Michael, 1979)).

Table 4 presents values for the single-scattering albedo ω_0 for various aerosol substances. Table 5 presents ω_0 -values for atmospheric aerosol samples taken at various locations. In Tables 4 and 5, values in brackets indicate calculations from n_2 -measurements using Twomey's relationship (Figure 2). They have to be treated with care. Measurements were being made at different wavelengths. But, as can be seen from Twitty and Weinman (1971), the single-scattering albedos for two different non-Junge size distributions are only slightly dependent on wavelength for $\lambda < 3\mu\text{m}$.

It is obvious from Table 4 that the dominant natural aerosols, viz. sulfates, sea salts, and crustal particles, all have single-scattering albedos close to unity. On the other hand, products of combustion show very low single-scattering albedos around 0.10 to 0.15. In other words, products of combustion are highly absorbing, whereas natural aerosols are almost pure scatterers. Sadler and Charlson (1981) found a high correlation between the aerosol volume absorption coefficient β_{aa} and the carbon content of an aerosol in Washington state.

But, with the exception of forest fires, products of combustion are almost exclusively man-made. Thus, the single-scattering albedo should be a tool to determine to what degree an aerosol is influenced by man's activities.

Aerosol substance	ω_0	$\lambda (\mu\text{m})$	Reference
sulfates	0.999	2	Toon and Pollack, 1976
NaCl	0.999	visible	
basalt	0.98–0.96	visible	
propane soot	(0.17–0.13)	0.51	Roessler and Faxvog, 1980a
acetylene soot, diesel exhaust	0.16	0.51	Roessler and Faxvog, 1979, 1980a, 1980b, 1981
carbon particles	(0.12)	0.55	Bergstrom, 1973a
graphite	(0.12)	0.51	Roessler and Faxvog, 1980a
carbon black	(0.12)	0.51	

Table 4: Single scattering albedos ω_0 for various aerosol substances. Values in brackets are calculated from measurements of the imaginary part of the refractive index using the functional relation of Figure 2.

Location	ω_o	λ (μm)	Reference
U.S.:			
7 urban-industrial sites	0.50-0.65		
7 urban-residential sites	0.73-0.87	0.54	Waggoner et al., 1981
3 remote sites	0.91-0.94		
New York City	0.68-0.74	0.5	Chin-I Lin et al., 1973
St. Louis	0.89	e.s.s.	Method and Carlson, 1982
fly ash from forest fires in the U.S.	(0.60)	0.69	Grams et al., 1972
Tucson, Arizona	(0.70)	0.52	King, 1979
Big Spring, Texas	(0.90)	0.5	Grams et al., 1974
Big Spring, Tex., and Blythe, Cal.	(0.90)	0.5	DeLuisi et al., 1976
desert of southern New Mexico	(0.90)	0.6	Lindberg and Laude, 1974 Lindberg, 1975
Gainesville, Florida	(0.90)	e.s.s.	Ward et al., 1973
southern England	0.80	e.s.s.	Roach, 1961
Shetland Islands, Great Britain	0.59	e.s.s.	Forbes and Hamilton, 1971
Irish west coast	(0.90)-(0.95)	0.6	Fischer, 1973
Jungfrauoch (3560m), (Switzerland)	(0.85)		
industr. aerosols, Germany	(0.65)-(0.85)	0.5	Fischer, 1970
Mainz, Germany	(0.45)-(0.85)	0.55	Eiden, 1966
Mainz, Germany	(0.65)	0.6	Fischer, 1973
North Atlantic:			
Saharan dust	0.71	0.47	Carlson and Caverly, 1977
Saharan dust	(0.85)	0.5	Patterson et al., 1977
sea salt aerosol	(1.00)		
'bush', near Tsumeb, Namibia	(0.65)	0.6	Fischer, 1973
Tel Aviv, Israel	(0.40)	0.5	Levin et al., 1979
Negev desert, Israel	(0.70)	0.5	
desert of Iran and Pakistan	(0.95)-(1.00)	0.5-1.1	Otterman et al., 1982

Table 5: Single scattering albedos ω_o for various locations. Values in brackets are calculated from measurements of the imaginary part of the refractive index using the functional relationship of Figure 2 and rounded off to the nearest multiple of 0.05. e.s.s. means the entire solar spectrum.

Table 5 shows that this prediction holds approximately. The lowest values of ω_0 that have been measured are around 0.40 to 0.65 and can be found near to urban-industrial sites. At urban-residential sites and cities without major pollution sources ω_0 may be expected to range between 0.75 and 0.90. Values around 0.85 to 0.90 are already typical for rather remote sites. But single-scattering albedos above 0.90 can mainly be found in pollution-free and mainly maritime air masses, e.g., on the western coast of Ireland.

Some values from Table 5 need a comment: The forest fire fly ashes show values as low as 0.60, hence they are indistinguishable from man-made combustion products at heavily polluted sites. The value of 0.59 for the Shetland Islands, if reliable, indicates that single-scattering albedos typical of heavy pollution can, in fact, be found at a distance as far as 1000km from the major pollution sources. The low value of 0.65 in the semi-desert near Tsumeb, Namibia, was measured during the dry season and is due to organic matter, viz. dry grass, being ground by wind erosion to aerosol-sized remnants and lifted into the air (Fischer, 1973). This organic material, although not burnt, behaves optically like ashes. This may also be an explanation for the low single-scattering albedos measured at other desert locations.

It should be pointed out that neither direct nor indirect measurements of the single-scattering albedo are available for any arctic station.

The single-scattering albedo is a quantity of crucial importance in global climatic studies. Until about twenty years ago, it has been tacitly assumed that aerosols are virtually non-absorbing, and hence the single-scattering albedos are close to unity.

It was not before the sixties when Roach (1961), Robinson (1962,1966), McCormick and Ludwig (1967), and Charlson and Pilat (1969) drew attention to the absorbing nature of aerosols. In the case of aerosols which both scatter and absorb, any increase of the total load also results in an increase of absorption in the atmosphere.

Several subsequent studies investigated whether a higher aerosol load leads to falling or rising temperatures of the surface-atmosphere system in the case of a cloudless atmosphere without heat advection:

From the model given by Ensor et al. (1971) a critical single-scattering albedo $\omega_{0,cr}$ can be calculated which is a function of the surface albedo, a , and of the ratio of aerosol backscattering to total scattering which is a function of the solar zenith angle. This ratio will be dealt with in detail in Chapter 4.

If the single-scattering albedo of the aerosol ω_0 exceeds $\omega_{0,cr}$, an increasing aerosol concentration entails falling temperatures of the surface-atmosphere system and vice versa. For a solar zenith angle of approximately 70° and surface albedos of 0.2 and 0.8, respectively, the results for $\omega_{0,cr}$ are:

$$\omega_{o,cr} = \begin{cases} 0.50 & \text{for } a=0.2 \\ 0.94 & \text{for } a=0.8 \end{cases} \quad (2.18)$$

Atwater (1970), in a similar approach, comes up with a result from which follows that $\omega_{o,cr}$ is also a function of the ratio, \tilde{R} , of global radiation at the ground to global radiation at the top of the atmosphere. Therefore, for a given solar zenith angle (e.g. 70°), and given combinations of a and \tilde{R} (e.g., at Resolute, typical values for cloudless hours are: $a=0.2$ together with $\tilde{R}=0.7$, and $a=0.8$ together with $\tilde{R}=0.8$, each for zenith angles of $\theta=70^\circ$) $\omega_{o,cr}$ can be calculated to be

$$\omega_{o,cr} = \begin{cases} 0.67 & \text{for } a=0.2 \\ 1.08 & \text{for } a=0.8 \end{cases} \quad (2.19)$$

As, by definition, $0 \leq \omega_o \leq 1$, the very last result means that any aerosol increase leads to a warming of the surface-atmosphere system. It turns out that the value for $\omega_{o,cr}$ from equation 2.19 becomes identical with the value for $\omega_{o,cr}$ from equation 2.18 for the rather unrealistic assumption of $\tilde{R} \rightarrow 0$, i.e., an atmosphere of infinite optical thickness.

Coakley and Chýlek (1975) present a result which can be found to be also a function of \tilde{R} and which is exactly correct only for $\tilde{R} \rightarrow 1$, i.e., a completely transparent

atmosphere.

From Twomey (1977,p.285f.) a critical single-scattering albedo can be found which is independent of \tilde{R} . For a solar zenith angle of 70° and albedos of 0.25 and 0.75, respectively, the following holds:

$$\omega_{0,cr} = \begin{cases} 0.80 & \text{for } a=0.25 \\ 0.99 & \text{for } a=0.75 \end{cases} \quad (2.20)$$

Yamamoto and Tanaka (1972) find that an imaginary part of the refractive index of 0.05 (corresponding to $\omega_0=0.6$, according to Figure 2) is approximately the critical value for low albedos (0.05-0.15) and various zenith angles.

In a very extensive study containing a complete solution to the radiation transfer problem, Herman and Browning (1975) presented a result indicating that, when $a=0.8$, warming occurs in any case, whereas for $a=0.1$ and a solar zenith angle of 55° the critical imaginary part is 0.018 (corresponding to $\omega_0=0.79$).

There are several more attempts to solve the problem of climatic change with increasing aerosol load. But the results of these studies are not reliable because important terms were forgotten right at the outset of the calculations: Mitchell (1971), Rasool and Schneider (1971), Chýlek and Coakley (1974), and Russell and Grams (1975) all forgot to take Rayleigh scattering into account. This is

under no circumstances justifiable, as Rayleigh scattering is usually at least of the same order of magnitude as aerosol attenuation. Neumann and Cohen (1972) do not consider reflection of global radiation from the ground; thus their model is not applicable for snow covered surfaces. Finally, Barrett (1971) assumes that aerosols are not absorbing, which is an invalid approach.

So, it can be concluded that, for the high albedos typical for arctic snowfields, the addition of almost any aerosol leads to a warming of the surface-atmosphere system, whereas for the low albedos of the tundra in summer this question cannot be answered unambiguously.

A more detailed study of the influence of aerosol on the terrestrial and atmospheric temperatures, specifically for an arctic environment, was made by Shaw and Stamnes (1980). It concludes that, after a layer of aerosol with typical values for τ_a and ω_0 is introduced into the model atmosphere, the shortwave radiation balance is altered such that the atmosphere is being heated and the surface being cooled. The longwave radiation balance is not affected. In a very similar study, Grondin (1980) confirms these results.

2.3 Origin of the arctic aerosol

The extent and seasonal variation of the arctic aerosol turbidity was depicted in Section 2.1. This section tries to elucidate the question of its origin. This question has a

political dimension because statements about the sources are automatically statements about the 'responsibility' for the so-called 'arctic haze'.

At first, arctic aerosol turbidity was thought to be an autochthonous phenomenon due to ice crystal formation at very low temperatures (Shaw, 1975). But, shortly thereafter, Rahn et al. (1977) discovered from chemical analysis that true aerosol layers are responsible for occasionally high turbidities.

A relatively simple but still powerful tool to determine whether an aerosol is mainly composed of the materials of the earth's crust, or is composed of sea salt or is of a different composition, is the enrichment factor. For crustal material, the enrichment factor E_x with respect to any element X is defined by

$$E_x = \frac{(X/Al)_{aerosol}}{(X/Al)_{crust}} \quad (2.21)$$

where X means the mass of an element X and Al the mass of aluminum for the aerosol sample and for the average of the earth's crust, respectively. The closer E_x approaches unity the more reliable is the statement that an aerosol sample is made up of crustal material. For sea salt the enrichment factor is defined similarly.

Using equation 2.21 Rahn et al. (1977) found that the events of high aerosol turbidity at Barrow in spring are probably due to a crustal aerosol.

In a later study Rahn (1981b) defined the noncrustal concentration of an element X in an aerosol by

$$X_{aer, noncr} = X_{aer, total} - (X/Al)_{crust} Al_{aer} \quad (2.22)$$

With vanadium and manganese as elements X , appreciable noncrustal concentrations were found in the Arctic for winter (Rahn and McCaffrey, 1980). Noncrustal vanadium stems from combustion of residual oil, whereas noncrustal manganese has various sources.

Now a ratio Y can be defined by

$$Y = Mn_{aer, noncr} / V_{aer, noncr} \quad (2.23)$$

Y was found to be 2.0 for Eurasian aerosols, but 0.4 for North American aerosols. For the Arctic, Y -values greater than 1.0, sometimes even as high as 2.0, were reported. With regard to the fact that Y decreases with increasing age of an aerosol, Rahn (1981b) concludes that the arctic aerosol originates in Eurasia rather than in North America.

Rahn and Heidam (1981) in a general review on arctic air chemistry between 1977 and 1980 report that graphitic carbon was found 'in abundance'. Rosen et al. (1981) prove the existence of graphite by Raman spectroscopy and by determining the wavelength dependence of absorptivity, as well as the solubility and oxidation temperature of collected aerosol samples. This finding, together with the

finding that the aerosol size spectrum is typical of highly aged aerosols, is one more indication that the arctic aerosol is a pollution-derived aerosol from a distant source, at least during the periods of high turbidity.

From measurements made at Barrow in 1979 Daisey et al. (1981) report that particulate organic matter is in March, four times as abundant as in August; the aerosol is reported as being dominated by fly ash in March and pollen as well as sea salt in August. But Barrie et al. (1981) in a study made on aerosol samples taken at Mould Bay (76.2°N , 119.3°W) and Igloolik (69.4°N , 81.8°W) conclude that the pollen originate exclusively in North American deciduous forests. This is not only true for September and October, but also for April and May which is the season with the heaviest turbidity. Thus, North America has to be considered as a possible source region, too.

A different approach to this problem is the synoptical one (Rahn, 1981a): The flow pattern in the Arctic in winter is generally determined by the Siberian high, the Icelandic low, and the Aleutian low. Therefore, there are two major pathways for midlatitudinal air to the North American Arctic: from Europe, cutting across the Arctic Ocean somewhere between the North Pole and the northern coast of Asia, reaching Alaska and northern Canada as a northerly or northwesterly wind, and from eastern Asia across the Pacific Ocean and along the Canadian west coast, reaching Alaska as a southerly wind. Air from eastern North America could reach

the Arctic only via Europe.

But these pathways are not equivalent in their efficacy for bringing high pollution loads to the Arctic. This is so because precipitation is the controlling factor for aerosol residence times, due to the processes of rain-out and wash-out. Both trajectories, from eastern Asia to Alaska, and from eastern North America to Europe, go over stormy and rainy seas. But the trajectory from Europe via the Arctic Ocean is a cold one with no major precipitation (Rahn, 1981a). Remembering that northerly winds bring greater turbidity to Barrow in winter than do southerly winds (Peterson et al., 1980) the synoptic situation supports the hypothesis of Europe as the pollution source.

In summer, these flow patterns do not exist, and the air in the Arctic is 'decoupled' (Rahn and McCaffrey, 1980) from midlatitudinal air masses through the polar front. Simultaneously, precipitation reaches its maximum, and so do the scavenging processes. This may explain the marked seasonal march of arctic aerosol turbidity.

Another approach to the problem of the origin of high aerosol turbidity is the reconstruction of actual trajectories on a given pressure surface. Rahn et al. (1977) by calculating back-trajectories on the 70kPa surface from Barrow, Alaska, for April and May 1976, arrive at the conclusion that, at least in spring, direct connections exist between high turbidity in northern Alaska and flows from the central Asian deserts of Takla Makan and Gobi to

Alaska.

Heavy soil dust loads with origin in eastern central Asia have also been found at Enewetak Atoll (11°N , 162°E) in April 1979 by Duce et al. (1980) and on Hawaii (19°N , 156°W) from late April to early May 1979 by Shaw (1980b) and Darzi and Winchester (1982). Duce et al. assert that 'in China dust storm activity is greatest in the spring because of the combined effects of low rainfall, the increased occurrence of high surface winds which are associated with cold fronts, and soil freshly plowed for planting'.

In this context, it should be remembered that the maxima of turbidity in the Arctic occur in spring at about the same time when the central Asian dust storm activity occurs. The transarctic flow pattern from Europe to Alaska mentioned above can certainly not explain such a maximum.

More trajectory analyses were performed on the 85kPa level for Mould Bay from December 1979 to January 1980 (Barrie et al., 1981) and for Barrow from February 1975 to January 1980 (Miller, 1981). At Mould Bay, 50% of the 10-day back trajectories originated in polar regions, the remaining 50% came from Siberia, Europe, and North America. At Barrow, 60% of the 5-day back trajectories had their origins inside a circle of 2000km radius around Barrow, with a lower percentage in winter and a higher percentage in summer. For the trajectories from outside the 2000km radius there were two distinct source areas: the northern Pacific (southerly winds at Barrow), and the Kara- and Barents-Seas (northerly

winds at Barrow). The north Pacific flow has a maximum in January and a minimum in June, with a secondary August maximum. The Eurasian flow is steady between July and March, and has a distinct minimum between April and June.

At this stage, no conclusion can be drawn as to the origin of high turbidities in the North American Arctic. There are three possible source areas: Europe, North America, and China. Evidence is available in favour of each of them. Unfortunately, almost all investigations have been concentrated on Barrow, Alaska. Investigations from Svalbard (79° N, 12° E) (Heintzenberg, 1980; Heintzenberg et al., 1981) are so far not comprehensive. With the exception of a study by Polavarapu (1978) which yields doubtful results, only one investigation on arctic turbidity has so far been done in the vast territories of the Canadian Arctic (Barrie et al., 1981).

The purpose of this thesis is to fill some of this gap with investigations on the aerosol optical depth at five locations and the single-scattering albedo at one location in the Canadian Arctic. This is a necessary contribution to the knowledge of the spatial and seasonal patterns of the occurrence of aerosol turbidity. Thus, it may be helpful for answering the question of its origin.

3. Aerosol optical depth at Resolute

3.1 Direct solar radiation model

In Chapter 2.1 the simplest model for the transfer of direct solar radiation was introduced (see equations 2.1 and 2.2):

$$I = T_o T_R T_w T_a I_o \cos \theta \quad (3.1)$$

or abbreviated

$$I = \prod_{i=1}^4 T_i I_o \cos \theta \quad (3.2)$$

This multiplicative approach is, strictly speaking, only applicable if all transmissivities are independent of wavelength. This is certainly not true for the transfer of solar radiation in the earth's atmosphere, as ozone absorption can almost only be found in the ultraviolet spectral region, whereas water vapor absorption is restricted to the near infrared region. Rayleigh scattering obeys the well-known λ^{-4} -law, so its main contribution stems from short wavelengths. Even aerosol extinction is not wavelength independent: aerosol scattering was reported to obey approximately a $\lambda^{-1.3}$ -law. The wavelength dependence of aerosol absorption is dependent on the aerosol material.

If the solar spectrum is divided into two equal parts at $\lambda=0.73\mu\text{m}$ (Coulson, 1975, p.315), it can be assumed that ozone absorption and Rayleigh scattering is confined to the lower part of the spectrum, and water vapor absorption occurs only in the upper part thereof. Aerosol extinction is assumed to be equally distributed over the entire spectrum.

Then, according to Paltridge and Platt (1976, p.121), equation 3.1 has to be written as

$$I = (T_o T_R - a_w) T_a I_o \cos \theta \quad (3.3)$$

where a_w is the water vapor absorptivity, which is related to water vapor transmissivity T_w by

$$a_w = 1 - T_w \quad (3.4)$$

This can be explained with an example:

Imagine $T_o T_R = 0.85$ (or: $1 - T_o T_R = 0.15$), $T_w = 0.75$ (or: $a_w = 0.25$), and $T_a = 1.00$. As extinction due to ozone absorption and Rayleigh scattering is supposed to be confined to the lower 50% of the spectrum and water vapor absorption to the upper 50% thereof, 30% (or: 2×0.15) of the lower half and 50% (or: 2×0.25) of the upper half of the spectrum is subject to extinction, i.e., 40% of the entire spectrum is extinguished, in other words, the total transmissivity is 60%. Using the multiplicative approach (equation 3.1) would yield a total transmissivity of $0.85 \times 0.75 \times 1.00 = 0.64$. But

equation 3.3 yields the correct solution: $(0.85-0.25)*1.00 = 0.60$.

Remembering that the aerosol transmissivity T_a can be expressed as

$$T_a = \exp(-\tau_a m) \quad (3.5)$$

equation 3.3 can be solved for the aerosol optical depth :

$$\tau_a = -\frac{1}{m} \ln\left(\frac{I}{(T_o T_R - a_w) I_o \cos \theta}\right) \quad (3.6)$$

This is the basic formula for calculating the aerosol optical depth from observations of direct solar radiation. This direct radiation model and the evaluation of its terms as described in the next section can be found in Davies and Hay (1980).

3.2 Evaluation of the model

To evaluate equation 3.6 seven quantities have to be known:

- the solar radiation flux density outside the atmosphere I_o ;
- the direct horizontal solar radiation flux density on the ground I ;
- the solar zenith angle θ ;
- the optical air mass m ;
- the ozone transmissivity T_o ;

- the Rayleigh transmissivity T_R ;
- the water vapor absorptivity a_w .

3.2.1 Solar radiation flux density outside the atmosphere

The solar constant or solar radiation flux density outside the earth's atmosphere at mean sun-earth distance is widely believed to be $1353 \pm 14 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ (Thekaekara and Drummond, 1971). This value is referenced to the International Pyrheliometric Scale (IPS 1956) (see e.g. Latimer, 1973, and Thekaekara, 1976).

Recently, Jacobowitz et al. (1979) suggested 1368 Wm^{-2} based on Nimbus 6 satellite measurements. However, this value is referenced to a new cavity radiometer scale which is approximately 2% higher than the older IPS 1956 and has not yet found international recognition. As the measurements used for this thesis are referenced to IPS 1956 (Canada, Environment Canada etc., 1978ff.) the new value would have to be lowered by 2% to 1341 Wm^{-2} and would therefore be inside the error limits given by Thekaekara and Drummond (1971). Due to the uncertainties accompanied with the new scale, the old value of 1353 Wm^{-2} is being used throughout this thesis.

The variable relative sun-earth distance, r , must be accounted for by multiplying the solar constant with a factor $1/r^2$ to obtain the solar radiation flux density outside the atmosphere I_0 . Spencer (1971) calculated this factor as being

$$1/r^2 = 1.000110 + 0.034221 \cos \mathcal{J} + 0.001280 \sin \mathcal{J} + 0.000719 \cos 2\mathcal{J} + 0.000077 \sin 2\mathcal{J} \quad (3.7)$$

with

$$\mathcal{J} = 2\pi d / 365 \quad (3.8)$$

where d is the number of the day starting with $d=0$ on January 1st and going to $d=364$ on December 31st.

3.2.2 Direct solar radiation flux density on the ground

Direct horizontal solar radiation is not being measured at any site in the Canadian Arctic. But at one arctic location, namely Resolute, two pyranometers are working simultaneously: One measures global radiation from the entire celestial dome, and the other measures diffuse sky radiation. This is achieved by shadow bands mounted in such a way that the solar disk is obstructed. By subtraction of the two values direct solar radiation can be calculated. All pyranometers used in the Canadian Arctic are Eppley precision spectral pyranometers (PSP) (Latimer, 1980).

Canadian measurements are published as hourly radiation flux density values starting at each full hour local apparent time (LAT) given in the units MJ/(m²hour).

According to Latimer (1980), the root mean square (RMS) error of radiation readings is of the order of $\pm 5\%$. Under the best conditions it may be as low as $\pm 2\%$.

The implied error in τ_a caused by the 1% inaccuracy of I_0 and the 5% inaccuracy of I will be discussed in detail later.

3.2.3 Solar zenith angle

The solar zenith angle θ can be calculated from the well-known relation (see, e.g., Kondratyev, 1969, p.342, or Liou, 1980, p.46):

$$\cos\theta = \sin(\varphi)\sin(\delta) + \cos(\varphi)\cos(\delta)\cos(h) \quad (3.9)$$

where φ is the latitude, δ the solar declination, and h the hour angle.

The declination can be expressed according to Spencer (1971) by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta = & 0.006918 - 0.399912\cos\mathcal{J} + 0.070257\sin\mathcal{J} - 0.006758\cos 2\mathcal{J} + \\ & 0.000907\sin 2\mathcal{J} - 0.002697\cos 3\mathcal{J} + 0.001480\sin 3\mathcal{J} \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

with \mathcal{J} as defined in equation 3.8.

The hour angle h in degrees can easily be calculated from

$$h = 15 * |12 - \text{LAT}| \quad (3.11)$$

where LAT means the local apparent time in hours.

In reality, the sun appears to be closer to the zenith than predicted from equation 3.9. This is due to the refraction in the atmosphere. If θ denotes the astronomical zenith angle (equation 3.9) and θ' denotes the zenith angle observed with refraction, the difference $\theta - \theta'$ can be written as (Cameron et al., 1963):

$$\theta - \theta' = r_T^{1/2} \sum_{i=0}^4 B_i(\theta) (r_p / r_T)^{i+1} \quad (3.12)$$

with r_T being the absolute station temperature divided by 273K, r_p being the station pressure divided by 101.3kPa, and $B_i(\theta)$ being coefficients tabulated by Garfinkel (1944).

The first and second columns of Table 6 present the ratio of the cosines of the real (θ') and astronomical (θ) zenith angles. For zenith angles of approximately 65° the difference is 1% and for zenith angles of approximately 85° the difference is as high as 10%. The error in τ_a incurred by neglecting refraction can be calculated from equation 3.6:

$$\Delta \tau_a = \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial \cos \theta} \Delta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{m \cos \theta} (\cos \theta' - \cos \theta) \quad (3.13)$$

The third and forth columns of Table 6 present the absolute changes in τ_a incurred by including refraction. The changes increase with increasing zenith angle and are about $\Delta \tau_a = \pm 0.01$ at 85° . Because great zenith angles are quite common in the Arctic and the absolute values of τ_a are, at

θ	Z(273K)	Z(243K)	$\Delta\tau_a(273K)$	$\Delta\tau_a(243K)$
0	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
20	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
40	1.002	1.002	0.001	0.001
50	1.003	1.004	0.002	0.002
60	1.006	1.007	0.003	0.004
65	1.009	1.011	0.004	0.005
70	1.013	1.016	0.005	0.006
75	1.022	1.026	0.006	0.007
80	1.039	1.048	0.007	0.009
82	1.053	1.065	0.008	0.009
84	1.078	1.094	0.009	0.011
86	1.127	1.154	0.010	0.013
88	1.278	1.339	0.014	0.017
90	∞	∞	∞	∞

Table 6: $Z = \cos\theta' / \cos\theta$, with θ' being the zenith angle with and θ being the zenith angle without refraction, for a summer and a winter atmosphere ($T=273K$, and $243K$ on the ground, respectively).

$\Delta\tau_a = \tau_a' - \tau_a$, with τ_a' being the aerosol optical depth with and τ_a being the aerosol optical depth without refraction, for a summer and a winter atmosphere.

All calculations were made for a station pressure of 101.3kPa.

least seasonally, of the order of 0.05 and below, the refraction correction is not negligible. Refraction has so far been ignored in all radiation studies known to the author of this thesis.

The use of hourly readings of I in equation 3.6 necessitates an integration of $\cos\theta(t)$ over one hour

$$\cos\theta = \int_{1 \text{ hour}} \cos\theta(t) dt / (1 \text{ hour}) \quad (3.14)$$

This integration was avoided by using mid-hour values of $\cos\theta(t)$, instead. The error incurred with this procedure is particularly low in the Arctic because $\cos\theta(t)$ does not change rapidly as the sun moves along the horizon.

3.2.4 Optical air mass

The optical air mass is a dimensionless quantity which is the ratio of the air-density weighted path length of a solar ray through the atmosphere to the air-density weighted path length of a ray from the zenith.

Neglecting the curvature of the earth and the refraction of the atmosphere, the air mass m is simply given by

$$m \doteq (\cos\theta)^{-1} \quad (3.15)$$

This is a good approximation for small zenith angles θ .

For solar positions close to the horizon the effects of curvature and refraction are not negligible and have to be taken into account. Kasten (1966) calculated m as being

$$m = 1 / (\cos\theta + 0.1500(93.885 - \theta)^{-1.253}) \quad (3.16)$$

where the zenith angle θ has to be inserted in degrees. For $\theta = 85^\circ$, m according to equation 3.16 is by 10% less than m according to equation 3.15, for $\theta = 80^\circ$ the difference is still 3%, and for $\theta = 70^\circ$ the difference is already less than 1%.

To account for variable station pressures m may be multiplied by a pressure correction term yielding the corrected air mass m'

$$m' = m(p/101.3) \quad (3.17)$$

where the station pressure, p , has to be inserted in kilopascals. This correction is important if τ_a -results from stations at different elevations are to be compared.

From the definition of the optical air mass as an air-density weighted relative path length, it is obvious that its applicability is, strictly speaking, limited to Rayleigh scattering. This is so because the mixing ratios of ozone, water vapor, and aerosol are not constant with height. Seperate optical air masses should be calculated for every single hour, taking into account the actual vertical mixing

ratio profiles. Due to the fact that the vertical ozone and aerosol profile is generally not known and the vertical water vapor profile would have to be interpolated from radiosonde observations at 12-hour intervals, and due to the circumstance that significant errors will probably occur only for very large zenith angles, no attempts have been made to account for that. An example taking account of the vertical profile of the aerosol mixing ratio can be found in a study by Dyer and Hicks (1968).

3.2.5 Ozone transmissivity

The transmissivity of solar radiation through the ozone layer of the atmosphere was calculated by Lacis and Hansen (1974) as

$$T_o = 1 - a_o^{vis}(um) - a_o^{uv}(um) \quad (3.18)$$

with

$$a_o^{vis}(um) = 0.02118um / (1 + 0.042um + 0.000323(um)^2) \quad (3.19)$$

$$a_o^{uv}(um) = 1.082um / (1 + 138.6um)^{0.805} + 0.0658um / (1 + (103.6um)^3) \quad (3.20)$$

u is the thickness of the vertical ozone column, measured in cm at normal temperature and pressure and m is the optical air mass.

The error in these formulas is supposed to exceed 0.5% for $um > 10\text{cm}$ in equation 3.19 and for $um > 1\text{cm}$ in equation 3.20. With u being usually about 0.5cm the limits for a 0.5% error are $m \doteq 20$ (or: $\theta \doteq 88^\circ$, according to equation 3.16) for a_o^{vis} and $m \doteq 2$ (or: $\theta \doteq 60^\circ$) for a_o^{uv} . Thus, the 0.5% error limit is practically never exceeded for the visible absorption term but is almost always exceeded for the ultraviolet absorption.

The error in τ_a incurred by the inaccuracy of equation 3.19 can be estimated from equations 3.6 and 3.18 by

$$\Delta\tau_a = \frac{\partial\tau_a}{\partial a_o^{uv}} \Delta a_o^{uv} = -\frac{1}{m} \frac{T_R}{(1 - a_o^{vis} - a_o^{uv})T_R - a_w} \quad (3.21)$$

For a typical arctic situation, $\theta = 70^\circ$, $u = 0.5\text{cm}$, and the precipitable water $w = 0.3\text{cm}$. Therefore, $m = 2.9$, $um = 1.45\text{cm}$, $a_o^{vis} = 0.029$, $a_o^{uv} = 0.022$. As will be shown later, $T_R = 0.791$ and $a_w = 0.095$. Thus, for a 5% error in a_o^{uv} , the error in τ_a is ± 0.0005 , and for a 50% error in a_o^{uv} , the error in τ_a is ± 0.005 . In other words, as a 50% error is not likely, the inaccuracy in the ultraviolet absorption term for $um > 1\text{cm}$ is most probably not capable of seriously affecting the τ_a -results.

Ozone is measured once daily at Resolute by different methods (Canada, Environment Canada etc., 1975ff.). No interpolation scheme for intermediate hours was introduced in the computer program. Day-to-day differences in ozone are usually not greater than 0.03cm NTP . For $u = 0.5\text{cm}$ and $m = 2.9$,

the error in ozone transmissivity is $\Delta T_o = \pm 0.002$. The error in τ_a can again be estimated by

$$\Delta \tau_a = \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial T_o} \Delta T_o = \frac{1}{m} \frac{T_R}{T_o T_R - a_w} \Delta T_o \quad (3.22)$$

For the conditions mentioned above, the error in τ_a would amount to about ± 0.0008 and is completely negligible. Now it is also clear that errors in the measurement of u and interpolated u -values for days with missing readings do not pose a threat to the precision of the results.

3.2.6 Rayleigh transmissivity

The Rayleigh transmissivity T_R of the atmosphere has been calculated various times with increasing accuracy since Rayleigh discovered a theoretical formulation for the amount of light scattered by molecules in 1871. A recent attempt was made by Davies and Idso in 1979. The result is expressed as a function of optical air mass m , for optical air mass increments of $\Delta m = 0.2$.

For greater accuracy, linear interpolation was used in this thesis. Some T_R -values may show that the transmissivity decreases only slowly with increasing air mass:

m	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	15
T_R	0.8973	0.8344	0.7872	0.7493	0.6907	0.6463	0.6108	0.5455

To account for variable station pressures, T_R should be

multiplied by a pressure correction factor of $p(\text{kPa})/101.3$.

The publication of Rayleigh transmissivities with 4 significant digits and the fact that linear interpolation produces errors of well below ± 0.001 implies that the error in τ_a stemming from T_R is negligible.

3.2.7 Water vapor absorptivity

The absorptivity of solar radiation in air as a result of the presence of water vapor was calculated by Yamamoto (1962) from laboratory measurements made by Howard et al. (1955) (cited in Yamamoto, 1962). Lacis and Hansen (1974) found an empirical formula for Yamamoto's curve which applies to the atmosphere:

$$a_w = 2.9wm / ((1 + 141.5wm)^{0.635} + 5.925wm) \quad (3.23)$$

w is the precipitable water measured in centimeters and m is the optical air mass.

As the measurements were made at standard temperature and pressure, and water vapor absorption is temperature and pressure dependent, a correction has to be applied (Lacis and Hansen, 1974):

$$wm_{eff} = wm \left(\frac{P}{101.3} \right)^n \left(\frac{273}{T} \right)^{0.5} \quad (3.24)$$

But as the absorption extends throughout the troposphere, the choice of appropriate values for pressure,

p , and temperature, \tilde{T} , is a problem. Furthermore, the exponent, n , is only known to be approximately between 0.5 and 1.0. Lacis and Hansen, for example, take arbitrarily $p=81\text{kPa}$ and make their calculations for $n=0$, 0.5, and 1.

As the uncertainties with these corrections are obviously great, no pressure correction was applied here and, as a first guess, the surface temperature was taken in the temperature correction term.

For the same situation used above ($\theta=70^\circ$, $u=0.5\text{cm}$, $w=0.3\text{cm}$) the error in a_w due to the neglect of the pressure correction can be estimated using $p=81\text{kPa}$ and $n=0.75$: a_w turns out to be in error by $\Delta a_w = -0.004$. The influence of errors in a_w on τ_a may be estimated by

$$\Delta \tau_a = \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial a_w} \Delta a = -\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{T_o T_R - a_w} \Delta a_w \quad (3.25)$$

which yields in this example $\Delta \tau_a = 0.002$. As will be seen later, this error is still about one order of magnitude less than the errors introduced by the uncertainties of the radiation measurements, and shall therefore be neglected.

Another error may be introduced by the use of equation 3.23 itself whose uncertainty supposedly exceeds 1% for $uw > 10\text{cm}$. The highest values of w occur in summer and may reach 1.5cm in the Arctic. With a high optical air mass of, e.g., $m=10$ ($\theta=85^\circ$), w becomes 15cm. u is typically 0.35cm in summer. Thus, $T_o=0.910$, $T_R=0.611$, and $a_w=0.199$. For a 1% error in a_w , the error in τ_a is ± 0.0006 , but for a 10%

error in a_w , the error in τ_a is ± 0.006 and approximately by a factor of 3 greater than the error incurred by neglecting the pressure correction. As the events of high precipitable water content and low solar elevation do not often occur simultaneously, the unknown error by extrapolating u_w beyond the 10cm limit may not appreciably influence the final τ_a -values.

Precipitable water is being calculated twice daily for Resolute (for about 0600 hours and 1800 hours LAT) from radiosonde ascents. Linear interpolation is performed in the computer program to estimate precipitable water for intermediate hours. But precipitable water can change rapidly rather than smoothly with the advection of a different air mass (not to be confused with optical air mass). In a typical summer case, $m=2.9$ (or: $\theta=70^\circ$), $w=1.0\text{cm}$, and $\Delta w=0.3\text{cm}$ over 12 hours. The typical maximum error by interpolation is therefore 0.3cm, and the maximum error in a_w is then about ± 0.011 . Using equation 3.25 with $u=0.35\text{cm}$ the maximum error in τ_a amounts to ± 0.006 . But the fact that abrupt changes in precipitable water do not occur too often makes this error negligible for τ_a -mean values.

Precipitable water readings are presented with an accuracy of 0.01in (or: 0.025cm). This suggests that the errors from the published values are one order of magnitude less than the errors from the sudden jumps of precipitable water.

In some instances, precipitable water readings were not available. For these hours precipitable water was estimated from dewpoint temperature readings using a regression of the type

$$\ln(w) = \tilde{a} + \tilde{b}t_d \quad (3.26)$$

where t_d denotes dewpoint temperature and \tilde{a} and \tilde{b} are constants. This formula was first derived by Reitan (1963) for monthly values of w and t_d and was shown to be applicable also for hourly values (Bolsenga, 1965).

For Resolute the equation was found to be

$$\ln(w) = -0.0878 + 0.0538t_d \quad (3.27)$$

with w in cm and t_d in $^{\circ}\text{C}$. To establish equation 3.27, 182 cases of hours with uninterrupted sunshine and simultaneous measurements of w and t_d were used. The correlation coefficient is 0.93.

3.2.8 Selection of sunshine hours

The shortest periods for which climatic data are collected are hourly periods. Thus, to evaluate equation 3.6, hours with uninterrupted sunshine had to be found.

Sunshine observations are made with the Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder (Canada, Environment Canada etc., 1978ff.) which is basically a glass sphere with a diameter of 10cm

burning a narrow paper strip. The solar radiation flux density perpendicular to the rays must exceed values of $0.2 \text{ cal}/(\text{cm}^2 \text{ min})$ ($=140 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$) (Bider, 1959) to $0.3 \text{ cal}/(\text{cm}^2 \text{ min})$ ($=210 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$) (Brooks and Brooks, 1947) to give a burn. The threshold value is dependent on moisture and temperature and therefore tends to be higher for sunrise than for sunset (Bider, 1959). Taking, for example, $\tau_a = 0.085$, $u = 0.45 \text{ cm}$, and $w = 0.3 \text{ cm}$, 140 Wm^{-2} and 210 Wm^{-2} correspond to solar zenith angles of 86.6° and 85.3° , respectively.

There are two possible errors associated with Campbell-Stokes sunshine records: Firstly, the glass sphere may give a burn with the presence of clouds. To avoid this, all occurrences of uninterrupted sunshine observed in the presence of As, Cc, Cs, Ci, or fog at any cloud level were ignored. Secondly, if the solar disk is obstructed by clouds for short periods of about one minute or less the paper strip will show uninterrupted sunshine. Further errors are introduced by the fact that sunshine duration is published in tenths of an hour so that even a three minute interruption of direct sunshine would be recorded as a sunshine duration of 10/10. No remedy for these errors is available.

It is obvious that these errors systematically contribute to raising the τ_a -values. Another error which cannot be accounted for, but with the same tendency of raising the τ_a -values, stems from the pyranometers. Their readings are correct only if the glass hemispheres are

completely clear. Any precipitation, dew, or hoar frost systematically lowers the radiation income and increases the resultant τ_a -values. Therefore, unexpectedly high τ_a -values have to be dealt with great caution, and may not represent the quantity they are supposed to stand for: aerosol optical depth.

For the three-year period from January 1st, 1978 to December 31st, 1980, 3183 hours of uninterrupted sunshine could be found at Resolute. But only for 537 hours are all necessary data available and no clouds of the types As, Cc, Cs, Ci, or fog reported. Of these 537 hours, 313 hours were reported to have 0/10 cloudiness, the remaining 224 hours had partial cloudiness of the cloud types not excluded.

3.3 Results and preliminary discussion

Appendix A contains all 537 hourly input data as well as the calculations of $\cos\theta$, T_o , T_R , a_w , and τ_a . Figure 3 presents the monthly results of 537 calculations of the aerosol optical depth at Resolute. As the distribution of the τ_a -values is usually not symmetric, medians were plotted rather than arithmetic means to avoid undue weighting of some, maybe erroneously, high τ_a -values. Section 3.2 has shown in detail that only two errors are important in the calculation of τ_a from equation 3.6: The errors in the pyranometer readings, which were reported as being as high as 5%, and the errors in the solar constant, being

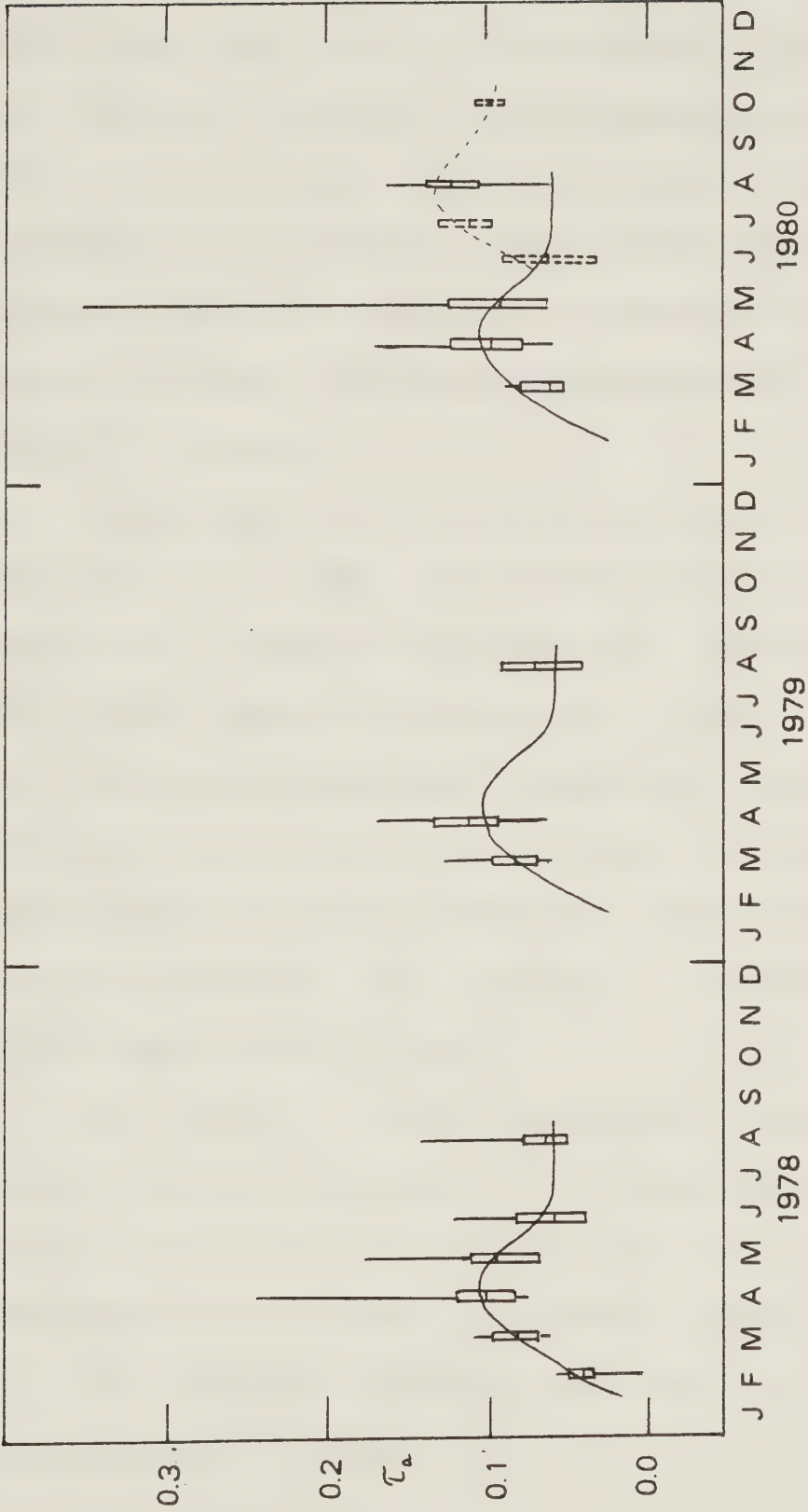


Figure 3: Aerosol optical depth τ_a at Resolute.
The error bars have the following meaning: Position 3 indicates the median; positions 1 and 5 indicate the range inside which 68% of all values are located; positions 2 and 4 indicate the medians if all radiation measurements are in error by 5% and the solar constant, simultaneously, is in error by 1%.
The dotted bars and the dotted line indicate the influence of the eruption of Mt. St. Helens.

approximately 1%.

To account for these errors all calculations were performed again with all pyranometer readings lowered by 5% and the solar constant simultaneously raised by 1%. Then, all calculations were performed with all pyranometer readings raised by 5% and the solar constant simultaneously lowered by 1%. The first procedure results in higher, the second in lower τ_a -values. These adjusted medians are also shown in Figure 3.

Each error bar in Figure 3 contains a wide and a narrow section: The wide section indicates the range between the median of τ_a with all pyranometer readings lowered by 5% and the solar constant raised by 1%, and the median of τ_a with all pyranometer readings raised by 5% and the solar constant lowered by 1%. The narrow section indicates the range within which 68% of all τ_a -values can be found in the original calculation with the original pyranometer readings and a solar constant of 1353Wm^{-2} .

In Figure 3 only those months are shown for which at least 10 calculations of τ_a could be made. Months with fewer than 10 calculations were not rejected if data were available for at least 3 different days.

The monthly results averaged over three years can be expressed as follows:

Feb. 0.04

Mar. 0.08

Apr. 0.10

May 0.09

Jun. 0.06

Jul. (0.06?)

Aug. 0.06

The results show a systematic seasonal march of the aerosol optical depth: τ_a increases from low values in late winter to a distinct maximum in April and May. It decreases in June and remains at a medium to high level all summer.

The very high values for August 1980 are probably due to the eruption of the volcano Mt. St. Helens in Washington State on May 18th, 1980. Similar repercussions of volcanic events on the aerosol optical depth have been studied many times. An impressive example for the diffusion of high aerosol turbidity after the eruption of Mt. Agung on Bali on March 17th, 1963, was documented by Dyer and Hicks (1968) and Volz (1970). In this case the aerosol optical depth reached its normal value only after more than two years.

To elucidate the volcanic influence on the aerosol optical depth at Resolute, the medians for June, July, and October 1980 were plotted with dots in Figure 3. They were not plotted with solid lines because they do not fulfill the criteria for medians set above. The volcanic influence reached its maximum in August 1980 with a delay of 3 months and tapered off in fall 1980. But this is only true if the seasonal 'background aerosol' itself (solid line in Figure 3) remains constant in fall which cannot be inferred from Figure 3.

Setting aside the unique volcanic event in 1980, the following can be said about the aerosol optical depth at Resolute compared to other arctic stations (see Tables 2 and 3):

τ_a is approximately of the same size as in other arctic locations. This is especially true for summer; the values for the period of highest turbidity, spring, are somewhat lower at Resolute. This is one more confirmation that the τ_a -values calculated from integrating nephelometer measurements of β_{as} (bracketed in Tables 2 and 3) are much too low.

The results from Resolute also confirm that it is not justified to call winter the season of high and summer the season of low turbidity. At least for Resolute, spring and only spring is the season of high turbidity whereas winter, as far as can be seen from Figure 3, is rather a period of low turbidity. The arguments in favor of or against a particular continent as the origin of high turbidity in the Arctic must be seen in the light of these findings. But a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin must be put off until further computational results are known in Chapter 5.

3.4 Further results

It might be of interest to find out whether τ_a for cloudy hours is different from τ_a for cloudless hours. For cloudy hours τ_a might be greater, because with the presence of clouds there might be some atmospheric layers, even in the cloudless portion of the sky, where relative humidity approaches 100%.

In recent years, a multitude of studies have been published (e.g. Covert et al., 1972; Hänel, 1972; Zuyev et al., 1973; Hänel and Bullrich, 1978; Fitzgerald, 1980) which examine the functional relationship between the aerosol particle radius (or the scattering coefficient) and relative humidity. As a rule it can be said that the particle radius, and hence the scattering coefficient, increases only slightly as long as relative humidity is below about 80%. Above about 80%, particles grow very fast and reach the size of small cloud droplets at 100%. This is the well-known phenomenon of haze.

The median of τ_a for all 537 cases considered is found to be 0.088. For the 313 cases of cloudless skies τ_a is only slightly different and amounts to 0.087. Also, the correlation coefficient between τ_a and cloud amount is found to be only 0.26. Thus, the effect of increasing τ_a with increasing cloudiness could not be proved.

The correlation coefficient between τ_a and relative humidity at station height amounts to only 0.06 and also fails to show the desired relationship. This is so because

relative humidity exceeded 80% only in 17% of all cases.

Visibility is being reported hourly at Resolute. It should be expected that τ_a is high for low visibilities and vice versa. But the correlation coefficient amounts to 0.01 and is even of the wrong sign. This is probably due to the fact that visibility is not measured, but estimated from watching some remote objects (mountains etc.) at known distances. Furthermore, visibility is not a continuous variable as only a limited number of landmarks are used for its estimation.

An important question is whether τ_a shows different values for winds from certain directions or for calms:

To examine the dependence on wind direction winds were divided into two classes: northerly and easterly winds blowing from directions 315° and clockwise through 135° , and southerly and westerly winds from directions between 135° and 315° . To determine whether occurrences of very high aerosol turbidity ($\tau_a > 0.168$) or very low aerosol turbidity ($\tau_a < 0.056$) are associated with winds from a particular direction χ^2 -tests were performed on Tables 7a and 7b. The results were negative, or, in other words: No significant relationship could be established between occurrences of high turbidity and wind direction, nor could a significant relationship be established between low turbidity and winds from a particular direction.

For Resolute, the northerly and easterly directions are those facing Asia and Europe, and the southerly and westerly

directions are facing North America. The lack of any relationship is in stark contrast to the claims of Peterson et al. (1980) that northerly winds at Barrow carry higher aerosol turbidities than southerly winds (see Table 2).

To examine whether there is any relationship between the occurrence of calms at Resolute and the occurrence of high turbidity ($\tau_a > 0.168$) or the occurrence of low turbidity ($\tau_a < 0.056$) two more χ^2 -tests were performed (Tables 7c and 7d). Once again, the results were negative indicating that occurrences of extremely high or low turbidity are not linked to calms.

Only the median of the τ_a -values at calms is slightly higher than the median for all cases: 0.103 versus 0.088.

From this it must be concluded that high turbidity is not a local phenomenon, i.e., not induced by local pollution sources. But a more thorough discussion of these findings has to wait until, in a later chapter, more computational results are known.

τ_a	< 0.168	>0.168
wind dir.:		
north+east	300	48
south+west	110	17

(a)

τ_a	< 0.056	>0.056
wind dir.:		
north+east	66	282
south+west	23	104

(b)

τ_a	< 0.168	>0.168
winds	410	65
calms	50	12

(c)

τ_a	< 0.056	>0.056
winds	89	386
calms	8	54

(d)

Table 7: Simultaneous occurrences of high (a) and low (b) aerosol turbidities and winds from either northerly and easterly or southerly and westerly directions. Simultaneous occurrences of high (c) and low (d) turbidities and calms.

4. Aerosol single-scattering albedo at Resolute

4.1 Introduction

There are various methods to determine the single-scattering albedo or, alternatively, the imaginary part of the refractive index of an aerosol. They can be divided into two classes: laboratory methods and field-experiment methods.

The majority of the results given in Tables 4 and 5 were obtained in laboratories using atmospheric aerosol samples collected either at ground or by aircraft. Laboratory methods, in turn, can be divided into two classes: Either the volume-absorption and volume-scattering coefficients are determined directly or the angular distribution of the scattered radiation is recorded with a scanning nephelometer and the result compared with scattering phase functions derived from complete solutions of the Mie scattering theory for various particle size-distributions and imaginary parts.

There are three major disadvantages associated with laboratory methods: Firstly, there is reason to fear that the aerosol undergoes changes, e.g. in size-distribution and water coating, after it has been collected. Secondly, samples taken at ground level do not represent the mean conditions of the entire atmosphere, only those of the surface boundary layer. Thirdly, since laboratory methods

are time and money consuming, the number of samples is generally not sufficient to gain climatological mean values.

Field-experiment methods, on the other hand, directly measure the interaction of solar radiation with the aerosol in the atmosphere. Therefore, they are in essence solutions to the problem of solar radiation transfer. As the method used in this thesis can also be classified as a field-experiment method, a short literature review of other similar approaches will be given on the following pages.

Roach (1961) and Method and Carlson (1982) made radiation measurements from aircraft at different altitudes and immediately derived the absorbed, upward scattered, and downward scattered fluxes in an atmospheric layer. Generally, the use of aircraft immediately provides the data necessary to calculate ω_0 . But, for obvious reasons, ω_0 has to be determined from ground-based measurements in most cases. This implies that models have to be used that predict the diffuse downwelling radiation at ground level.

Forbes and Hamilton (1971), used a very simple radiative transfer model which gives doubtful results, as noted in Chapter 2.

Herman et al. (1975) present the so-called diffuse-direct radiation method: It is based on spectral intervals for which only Rayleigh scattering and aerosol extinction are relevant. The radiative transfer problem is solved using a plane-parallel atmosphere with a presumed vertical aerosol distribution according to Elterman (1964)

and a Junge aerosol size-distribution. Calculations of the total diffuse flux at the ground $D\downarrow$ as a function of the solar zenith angle θ , the wavelength λ , the aerosol optical depth τ_a , the complex index of refraction $n=n_1-in_2$, and the surface albedo 'a' are thereby obtained. The direct solar flux at the ground on a surface perpendicular to the solar rays I' can also be obtained (see Chapter 3). Next, a multitude of diagrams is plotted showing the ratio $D\downarrow/I'$ versus n_2 with θ , λ , τ_a , and 'a' as parameters. With $D\downarrow$ and I' measured for a wavelength λ , and θ , τ_a , and 'a' known, n_2 can be derived by interpolating between the diagrams. This method has also been used by DeLuise et al. (1976) and, in a modified version, by Carlson and Caverly (1977). The foregoing diffuse-direct method was extended by King and Herman (1979) to derive n_2 and 'a' simultaneously and was applied by King (1979).

The diffuse-direct method cannot apply to the data available for the Canadian Arctic because spectral radiation measurements are not taken there. Another disadvantage of the 1975-version is the fact that interpolations have to be performed between various diagrams. The 1979-version, according to King (1979), necessitates 'a clear atmosphere for a long enough period of time for the solar zenith angle to undergo a large change, preferably of about 40° '. This requirement also excludes its application to the Arctic.

The foregoing introduction has introduced and eliminated approaches which calculate the single-scattering

albedo using airborne measurements or spectral measurements because such measurements are not available for Canada's Arctic.

The present author believes that no attempts have so far been made to calculate ω_0 or n_2 in the most straightforward way which is to solve empirical or theoretical radiative transfer models for ω_0 or n_2 .

In this study the present author attempts to apply increasingly complicated models for all hours with a sunshine duration of 10/10 and 0/10 cloudiness (and all other relevant data available) to calculate ω_0 for the entire solar spectrum at Resolute for the period from January 1978 to December 1980.

4.2 Davies-Hay model

There have always been two largely independent approaches to the radiative transfer problem: Firstly, there is a purely empirical approach which might also be called the single-scattering approach, because it assumes that diffuse radiation is only scattered once on its way from the sun to the bottom of the atmosphere. To use this approach transmissivities for the whole atmosphere are needed and, for the most part, readily obtained. Secondly, there are theoretical or multiple-scattering approaches, a very popular version of which is the two-stream approximation. For this approach, volume-extinction coefficients are needed

which are, for the case of the entire solar spectrum, not as easily obtained as are the transmissivities used in the single-scattering approach.

Sheppard (1958) suggests that, as a thumb rule, single-scattering approaches may be used if the total transmissivity of the direct solar beam exceeds 0.90, and multiple-scattering has to be used if it is less than 0.74. This suggests that in the Arctic, with its low Rayleigh transmissivity, the latter is always mandatory.

This section deals with the latest version of the single-scattering approach, that of Davies and Hay (1980), whereas the following sections deal with various two-stream approximations.

The grandfathers of empirical radiative transfer are Linke and Ångström, for total and spectral direct solar radiation fluxes, respectively. Linke's turbidity factor was used from the 1920s to the 1950s. In 1954, Houghton came up with a new empirical radiative transfer model which was still rather simple with respect to the atmospheric aerosol. This model was modified by Monteith (1962), Idso (1969,1970), Davies et al. (1975), Suckling and Hay (1976), Paltridge and Platt (1976,p.121), Davies and Idso (1979), and finally by Davies and Hay (1980). This latest version is a sophisticated empirical solar radiation transfer approximation, and will be used as a first attempt to calculate the single-scattering albedo. Hereinafter it will be referred to as Davies-Hay model.

According to the Davies-Hay model the downwelling diffuse radiation $D\downarrow$ at the bottom of the atmosphere for cloudless conditions can be written as:

$$D\downarrow = D_R + D_A + D_S \quad (4.1)$$

with:

$$D_R = T_o \frac{1-T_R}{2} T_a I_o \cos \theta \quad (4.2)$$

$$D_A = (T_o T_R - a_w) (1-T_a) \omega_o B_a I_o \cos \theta \quad (4.3)$$

$$D_S = a\alpha (I + D_R + D_A) / (1-a\alpha) \quad (4.4)$$

D_R , D_A , and D_S are the diffuse fluxes due to Rayleigh scattering, aerosol scattering, and multiple reflection of global radiation between the surface and the clear atmosphere, respectively. I_o , I , θ , T_o , T_R , T_a , and a_w have the same meanings as in the previous chapters. ω_o is the single-scattering albedo for the aerosol, B_a is the ratio of downward to total aerosol scatter for direct radiation, a is the surface albedo and α is the albedo of the clear sky for upwelling global radiation which is in the Davies-Hay model

$$\alpha = 0.0685 + (1-T_a) \omega_o (1-B_a^\uparrow) \quad (4.5)$$

The first term represents the albedo due to Rayleigh

backscattering and the second term the albedo for aerosol backscattering. B_a^\uparrow is the ratio of upward to total aerosol scatter for upwelling global radiation.

The surface albedo can be obtained from measurements of the upwelling global and the downwelling global radiation. Both are measured at Resolute. The only new quantities are B_a and B_a^\uparrow .

B_a is a function of the zenith angle of the impinging radiation. This is so because the aerosol scattering phase function (which indicates the amount of radiation scattered into an infinitesimal solid angle as function of the scattering angle) is highly asymmetric with respect to the scattering angle but symmetric with respect to the azimuthal angle and has the shape of a club with a marked forward peak, minima at around right angles to the impinging radiation, and a minor maximum in the backward direction. Now, it can easily be understood that with the sun being at zenith, 'the club points downward', in other words, most of the radiation is scattered downward to the earth. At sunrise and sunset, 'the club is lying horizontally' and, therefore, whatever shape the club has, 50% of the radiation is scattered down to the earth and 50% back to space.

Various values for the percentage of downward to total aerosol scatter, B_a , with the sun being at zenith have been measured: 0.94 (Roach, 1961), 0.92 (Robinson, 1962), 0.80-0.94 (Charlson et al., 1974), 0.83-0.94 (Waggoner et al., 1981), and 0.88 (Method and Carlson, 1982). Much more

difficult to find in literature is the variation of B_a with the solar zenith angle θ . So far, only Robinson (1962) has published measurements:

$\cos \theta$	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
B_a	.92	.91	.89	.86	.83	.78	.71	.67	.60

Therefore, these data were taken as an estimate and graphically interpolated for all values of $\cos \theta$. As $B_a(\theta=0^\circ)=0.92$ seems to be slightly too high with regard to the more recent findings, $B_a(\theta=0^\circ)=0.90$ was taken and the whole function $B_a(\theta)$ proportionally shifted to slightly lower values.

The upward to total aerosol scatter for upwelling radiation B_a^\uparrow poses another problem: No uniform zenith angle can be allotted to diffuse radiation. But, as will be shown in the section on two-stream approximations, it is common practice to assume that, at least upwelling, diffuse radiation traverses a 'mean' optical air mass of 1.66 which corresponds to a zenith angle of 53° . Therefore, $B_a^\uparrow=B_a(\theta=53^\circ)=0.81$ was taken.

Three more things have to be explained in the Davies-Hay model (equations 4.1 to 4.5):

Firstly, the scattering phase function for Rayleigh scattering has the shape of a bone with identical maxima in the forward and backward direction and a symmetrical minimum at right angles to the impinging radiation. Therefore, the

downward to total scattering ratio is always exactly 50% for any 'location of the bone'. This is the reason for the factor 1/2 in equation 4.2.

Secondly, as Rayleigh scattering is restricted to the shorter wavelengths and water vapor absorption to the longer wavelengths, no water vapor absorption term was introduced in equation 4.2.

Thirdly, the multiple reflection term (equation 4.4) can easily be understood after a Taylor-expansion is applied to it. This yields:

$$D_S = (I + D_R + D_A) (a\alpha + a^2\alpha^2 + a^3\alpha^3 + \dots) \quad (4.6)$$

Now, equations 4.1 to 4.5 can be solved for ω_o because all other variables are known, namely:

- T_o : from equations 3.18 to 3.20;
- T_R : from Section 3.2.6;
- a_w : from equation 3.23;
- $T_a = \exp(-\tau_a m)$: τ_a from the result of calculations made in Chapter 3; m from equation 3.16;
- I_o : from Section 3.2.1;
- $\cos\theta$: from equations 3.9 to 3.12;
- B_a, B_a^\uparrow : from Robinson (1962), as discussed in this section;
- a : from measurements of the global downwelling and upwelling radiation.

The results of these calculations will be given at the end of this Chapter.

4.3 Two-stream approximation

The two-stream approximation of radiative transfer was proposed by Schuster (1905) and has since been subjected to considerable sophistication. The field of diffuse solar radiation at some height z in the atmosphere is thought of consisting of two 'streams' or fluxes: the upwelling and the downwelling diffuse flux, $D\uparrow(z)$ and $D\downarrow(z)$. In a height element dz , the two fluxes are subject to changes $dD\uparrow(z)$ and $dD\downarrow(z)$, respectively. They decrease because of absorption and scattering-out, but they increase because part of the opposing flux is scattered in and because at any height of the atmosphere the direct solar beam acts as a source of diffuse radiation through scattering.

This yields a system of two inhomogeneous differential equations:

$$\frac{dD\uparrow(z)}{dz} = -a_{11}D\uparrow(z) + a_{12}D\downarrow(z) + b_1 f(z) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\frac{dD\downarrow(z)}{dz} = -a_{21}D\uparrow(z) + a_{22}D\downarrow(z) - b_2 f(z) \quad (4.8)$$

If we assume that ozone absorption is already completed when the solar beam hits the top of the atmosphere, only Rayleigh scattering, aerosol scattering, water vapor absorption, and aerosol absorption have to be considered. Then the matrix elements a_{ij} , the vector elements b_i , and the source function $f(z)$, describing the direct beam, become:

$$a_{11} = m \uparrow (\beta_w^\uparrow + \frac{1}{2} \beta_R^\uparrow + \beta_a (1 - \omega_o B_a^\uparrow)) \quad (4.9)$$

$$a_{12} = m \downarrow (\frac{1}{2} \beta_R^\downarrow + \beta_a \omega_o (1 - B_a^\downarrow)) \quad (4.10)$$

$$a_{21} = m \uparrow (\frac{1}{2} \beta_R^\uparrow + \beta_a \omega_o (1 - B_a^\uparrow)) \quad (4.11)$$

$$a_{22} = m \downarrow (\beta_w^\downarrow + \frac{1}{2} \beta_R^\downarrow + \beta_a (1 - \omega_o B_a^\downarrow)) \quad (4.12)$$

$$b_1 = I_o T_o (\frac{1}{2} \beta_R + \beta_a \omega_o (1 - B_a)) \quad (4.13)$$

$$b_2 = I_o T_o (\frac{1}{2} \beta_R + \beta_a \omega_o B_a) \quad (4.14)$$

$$f(z) = (T_R - a_w) T_a =$$

$$= (\exp(-\tau_R m) - (1 - \exp(-\tau_w m))) \exp(-\tau_a m) =$$

$$= (\exp(-\beta_R \frac{H-z}{\cos \theta}) + \exp(-\beta_w \frac{H-z}{\cos \theta}) - 1) \exp(-\beta_a \frac{H-z}{\cos \theta}) \quad (4.15)$$

At this point it should be mentioned that in all previous two-stream approximations known to this author the distinction between the various terms involving atmospheric absorbers and scatterers in equations 4.9 to 4.15 were not as thorough. The problem of evaluating these coefficients will be dealt with in more detail in Section 4.4 than can be found elsewhere in literature. It must therefore be stressed that the set of equations 4.9 to 4.15 is based on a physical development more so than on previous literature. As the

inhomogeneity or source function (equations 4.13 to 4.15) has not been used in this form before, a complete solution of this system of inhomogeneous differential equations could not be found elsewhere in literature.

Let us now return to equations 4.9 to 4.15. m^{\uparrow} and m^{\downarrow} are the diffusivity factors for upwelling and downwelling diffuse radiation, respectively. Details of their meaning will be given in Section 4.4.1.

β_w^{\uparrow} , β_w^{\downarrow} , β_w , and τ_w are the water vapor volume absorption coefficients and the water vapor optical depth, respectively; β_R^{\uparrow} , β_R^{\downarrow} , β_R , and τ_R are the Rayleigh volume scattering coefficients and the Rayleigh optical depth, respectively; the definitions of these quantities are analogous to the definitions of β_a and τ_a (see equations 2.9 and 2.4). Reasons to introduce three different β_w -coefficients and three different β_R -coefficients will be given in Sections 4.4.4 and 4.4.3., respectively.

A distinction between B_a^{\uparrow} and B_a^{\downarrow} has also been made, the first variable denoting the upward to total aerosol scatter ratio for upwelling diffuse radiation, and the latter one denoting the downward to total aerosol scatter ratio for downwelling diffuse radiation. The reason for this distinction will also be given in Section 4.4.1.

A finite height H of the atmosphere has been introduced to find an expression for the source function $f(z)$ in regular height coordinates. The implications of this step will be discussed in Section 4.4.2. All other quantities in

equations 4.9 to 4.15 are the same as defined earlier.

Two things have to be said about the source functions $b_1 f(z)$ and $b_2 f(z)$, which describe the conversion of direct solar radiation to diffuse radiation. As T_0 is not incorporated in $f(z)$ the total transmissivity for the direct beam is $T_0 (T_R - a_w) T_a$ rather than $(T_0 T_R - a_w) T_a$ as used in Chapter 3. As T_0 is almost always greater than 0.90 and in many cases close to 0.95 the difference between these formulas is typically of the order of 1%. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that the $\cos\theta$ -term does not appear in the source function. To make this plausible, consider a volume element in the atmosphere and imagine, for the moment, that the direct solar radiation streaming through this volume element has not been attenuated at all before it reaches the volume element. Then it is immediately obvious that the amount of radiation scattered inside the volume element, in other words the intensity of the source of diffuse radiation, is the same for any zenith angle of the impinging solar radiation. The fact that, in reality, radiation has already been attenuated before it reaches the volume element and that the intensity of the source is thus a function of the solar zenith angle is, of course, being considered by means of the factors T_0 , T_R , T_a , and a_w .

The analytical solution of this system of two inhomogeneous differential equations (equations 4.7 to 4.8) is tedious but mathematically straightforward (see, e.g., Bronstein and Semendjajew, 1976, pp.391f.): The most general

solution of the homogeneous system (i.e., for $f(z)=0$) turns out to be

$$D^{\uparrow}(z) = C_1 \exp(r_1 z) + C_2 \exp(r_2 z) \quad (4.16)$$

$$D^{\downarrow}(z) = \frac{a_{11} + r_1}{a_{12}} C_1 \exp(r_1 z) + \frac{a_{11} + r_2}{a_{12}} C_2 \exp(r_2 z) \quad (4.17)$$

where r_1 and r_2 are the eigenvalues of the homogeneous system

$$r_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{22} - a_{11} \pm \sqrt{(a_{11} - a_{22})^2 - 4(a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22})}) \quad (4.18)$$

with $r_1 > r_2$. C_1 and C_2 are arbitrary constants. To get one particular solution of the inhomogeneous system (i.e., for $f(z) \neq 0$) we assume $C_1 = C_1(z)$ and $C_2 = C_2(z)$ and insert equations 4.16 and 4.17 into 4.7 and 4.8. This yields an inhomogeneous system of algebraic equations with the unknowns $C_1'(z)$ and $C_2'(z)$ where the prime denotes the first derivative with respect to z . This system can immediately be solved for $C_1'(z)$ and $C_2'(z)$, and $C_1(z)$ and $C_2(z)$ can be found by simple integration. As we need only one particular solution we set the integration constants equal to zero. Inserting $C_1(z)$ and $C_2(z)$ into equations 4.16 and 4.17 yields the desired particular solution. The most general solution of the inhomogeneous system is then simply the sum of the most general solution of the homogeneous system (equations 4.16 and 4.17) and the particular solution of the inhomogeneous

system.

This system still has two arbitrary constants, C_1 and C_2 . Therefore, two boundary conditions are required. They are:

$$D\downarrow(z=H)=0 \quad (4.19)$$

$$D\uparrow(z=0)=a(D\downarrow(z=0)+I(z=0)) \quad (4.20)$$

$I(z=0)$ means the direct horizontal solar radiation at the ground and 'a' the surface albedo.

As we are only interested in $D\downarrow(z=0)$ (in the Davies-Hay model denoted by $D\downarrow$) only this result shall be given here:

$$D\downarrow = \left(\frac{a_{11} + r_1}{a_{12}} (C_1 + D_1) + \frac{a_{11} + r_2}{a_{12}} (C_2 + D_2) \right) I_0 T_0 \quad (4.21)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{(E_1(a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_2)) - E_2(a_{11} + r_2)e^{r_2 H})a_{12}}{(a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_2))(a_{11} + r_1)e^{r_1 H} - (a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_1))(a_{11} + r_2)e^{r_2 H}} \quad (4.22)$$

$$C_2 = \frac{E_2 a_{12}}{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_2)} - \frac{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_1)}{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_2)} C_1 \quad (4.23)$$

$$D_1 = \frac{b_1(a_{11} + r_2) + b_2 a_{12}}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1 H}}{F_1 - r_1} + \frac{e^{-F_2 H}}{F_2 - r_1} - \frac{e^{-F_3 H}}{F_3 - r_1} \right) \quad (4.24)$$

$$D_2 = \frac{b_1(a_{11} + r_1) + b_2 a_{12}}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1 H}}{F_1 - r_2} + \frac{e^{-F_2 H}}{F_2 - r_2} - \frac{e^{-F_3 H}}{F_3 - r_2} \right) \quad (4.25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 = & - \frac{a_{11} + r_1}{a_{12}} \frac{b_1(a_{11} + r_2) + b_2 a_{12}}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{1}{F_1 - r_1} + \frac{1}{F_2 - r_1} - \frac{1}{F_3 - r_1} \right) \\ & + \frac{a_{11} + r_2}{a_{12}} \frac{b_1(a_{11} + r_1) + b_2 a_{12}}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{1}{F_1 - r_2} + \frac{1}{F_2 - r_2} - \frac{1}{F_3 - r_2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

$$E_2 = D_1 \left(\frac{a(a_{11} + r_1)}{a_{12}} - 1 \right) + D_2 \left(\frac{a(a_{11} + r_2)}{a_{12}} - 1 \right) + \cos \theta (\exp(-F_1 H) + \exp(-F_2 H) - \exp(-F_3 H)) \quad (4.27)$$

$$F_1 = (\beta_R + \beta_a) / \cos \theta \quad (4.28)$$

$$F_2 = (\beta_w + \beta_a) / \cos \theta \quad (4.29)$$

$$F_3 = \beta_a / \cos \theta \quad (4.30)$$

As $D\downarrow$ is being measured, equation 4.21 can be comprehended as an extremely complicated transcendental function in ω_0 which can be numerically solved for ω_0 . This requires that all the other variables occurring in equations 4.9 to 4.15 are known. This is actually the case. The next section will show how they can be evaluated.

4.4 Evaluation of the two-stream approximation

4.4.1 Diffusivity factors m and aerosol scattering ratios B

The diffusivity factors, $m\uparrow$ and $m\downarrow$, for diffuse radiation are analogous to the optical air mass m for direct radiation. They are simply magnification factors, indicating by how many times the path length of radiation through the entire atmosphere is greater than the shortest possible path length at vertical incidence. For direct radiation this

problem is easily solved (equations 3.15 and 3.16). For diffuse radiation, whether upwelling or downwelling, an appropriate magnification factor has to be found which is an average value for radiation from one entire hemisphere.

If the diffuse radiation is isotropic (i.e., the intensity is independent of direction for the entire hemisphere considered) then the problem can be solved numerically (see Kondratyev, 1969, p18f.) with the result that the diffusivity factor ranges between 1.2 for an intransparent atmosphere and 2.0 for a completely transparent atmosphere. But for the wide range of diffuse radiation transmissivities from 0.2 to 0.8 an average value of 1.66 can be applied with no more than 10% error. The factor 1.66 has found its way into many radiation studies.

The problem of finding a diffusivity factor for isotropic diffuse radiation has also been tackled by Chandrasekhar (1950,p.54f.) who comes up with the result $\sqrt{3}=1.73...$ as a first order approximation to the problem.

In recent years, the latter value has become popular (e.g., Sagan and Pollack, 1967; Liou, 1974; Liou, 1980, p.184ff.; Paltridge and Platt, 1976, p.100), although in some cases even the value 2.0 finds application (Paltridge and Platt, 1976, p.73f.; Chýlek and Coakley, 1974).

Unfortunately, the problem of finding appropriate diffusivity factors is much more complicated because the isotropy assumption does usually not hold. This is especially true for downwelling diffuse radiation. The

reason for anisotropy of downwelling diffuse radiation is the deviation from sphericity of the Rayleigh and, above all, the aerosol phase functions which were previously described as a bone and a club, respectively. Therefore, the bulk of downwelling diffuse radiation has a zenith angle similar to that of the sun. For upwelling diffuse radiation at height z , the isotropy assumption is fulfilled if the ground acts as a perfectly isotropic rather than partially specular reflector and the anisotropic upwelling diffuse radiation stemming from backscattering inside the atmosphere between the ground and height z is ignored for a moment. But it is known from everyday experience that certain surfaces, above all flat water but also ice and melting snow covered with a thin ice sheet, give highly anisotropic and almost specular reflections.

For some unknown reason the problem of anisotropy of diffuse radiation has largely been ignored in the discussion of diffusivity factors. Only Kondratyev (1969,p.207) mentions some work done by Kondratyev and Senderikhina (1959) to evaluate the diffusivity factors from intensity measurements over the upper and lower hemisphere. Measurements were made in the Leningrad region and on the Crimea but the surface conditions were not reported. Their result, formulated below, shows a considerable functional dependence of the diffusivity factors m^{\uparrow} and m^{\downarrow} on the cosine of the solar zenith angle θ :

$$m^{\uparrow} = (0.21/\cos\theta) + 1.73 \quad (0^{\circ} \leq \theta \leq 75^{\circ}) \quad (4.31)$$

$$m^{\downarrow} = (0.54/\cos\theta) + 1.09 \quad (0^{\circ} \leq \theta \leq 73^{\circ}) \quad (4.32)$$

For great zenith angles θ , which are of particular importance in the Arctic, these diffusivity factors may assume very great values and are considerably different from the diffusivity factors mentioned before. Therefore, it appears necessary that all calculations in this study be made with at least two different sets of diffusivity factors: In a first calculation the diffusivity factors of equations 4.31 and 4.32 were taken. These calculations will hereinafter be referred to as Kondratyev-model. In a second calculation the diffusivity factors

$$m^{\uparrow} = m^{\downarrow} = 1.66 \quad (4.33)$$

were chosen which will be referred to as 1.66-model.

Now the appropriate choice of the upward to total aerosol scatter ratio B_a^{\uparrow} for upwelling diffuse radiation and the downward to total aerosol scatter ratio B_a^{\downarrow} for downwelling diffuse radiation can be made by assuming that the diffuse radiations from the lower and the upper hemispheres behave as if they had zenith angles θ^{\uparrow} and θ^{\downarrow} defined by

$$\theta^{\uparrow} = \arccos(1/m^{\uparrow}) \quad (4.34)$$

$$\theta_{\downarrow} = \arccos(1/m_{\downarrow}) \quad (4.35)$$

Then the aerosol scatter ratios B_a^{\uparrow} and B_a^{\downarrow} can immediately be taken from the table given by Robinson (1962) (see Section 4.2).

4.4.2 Height of the atmosphere and volume extinction coefficients

The factors β_w , β_r , and β_a in equations 4.9 to 4.15 are not functions of height. Therefore, we have to introduce two assumptions: Firstly, we have to assume that the mixing ratios of water vapor and aerosol are constant for the entire atmosphere. In the next section (4.5) this somewhat unrealistic assumption will be relaxed by dividing the atmosphere into two layers at 50kPa and distributing water vapor and aerosol in a more realistic fashion. But even with the assumption of constant mixing ratios the volume extinction coefficients β_w , β_r , and β_a taper off with height at the same rate density decreases with height. Therefore, an atmosphere with constant density has to be introduced which has a finite height. To relate this finite height with parameters of the real atmosphere an isothermal atmosphere has to be assumed (this assumption holds in the Arctic better than anywhere else). Integrating the density-height function of the real but isothermal atmosphere

$$\rho(z) = \rho(z=0) \exp(-gz/R\tilde{T}) \quad (4.36)$$

with respect to z from 0 to ∞ yields that an atmosphere of constant density $\rho = \rho(z=0)$ has a finite height H given by

$$H = R\tilde{T}/g \quad (4.37)$$

where R is the gas constant for dry air, \tilde{T} the mean temperature and g the gravity acceleration. H is often called the scale height of the atmosphere.

Now the volume extinction coefficients are simply:

$$\beta_w = \tau_w/H \quad (4.38)$$

$$\beta_R = \tau_R/H \quad (4.39)$$

$$\beta_a = \tau_a/H \quad (4.40)$$

At this point two arguments might be put forward against the introduction of a constant density atmosphere:

Firstly, it might be argued that the choice of any other density, e.g. $\rho = \gamma \rho(z=0)$, would have led to a height H/γ . A brief check of the matrix and vector elements (equations 4.9 to 4.15) shows that the factor γ would equally appear in all of them so the system of differential equations would essentially be the same except for the fact that any height z would now correspond to a height z/γ . To

avoid this problem all heights have to be measured in terms of the finite height of the atmosphere H . This procedure is similar to the introduction of pressure coordinates.

Secondly, it might be conjectured that the atmospheric radiation field would be different (in terms of the newly defined relative height coordinates, or in terms of pressure coordinates) for different density-height functions. This is certainly not true as all absorption and scattering processes are independent of each other and the total amount of absorption and scattering depends only on the total amount of absorbers and scatterers in the atmosphere.

The limitations of the independence of the amount of absorbed and scattered radiation on the density-height function are the following: For very high densities Rayleigh and Mie scattering theories are not applicable as they are based on the far field solution of dipole radiation. For very low densities the sphericity of the terrestrial atmosphere would bring about different radiation fields.

To calculate H , an atmospheric mean temperature \tilde{T} has to be found for Resolute. From Palmén and Newton (1969,p.3) a density weighted mean temperature of the atmosphere at 75°N can be calculated as being 233K in January and 253K in July. To interpolate for the intermediate months a simple cosine function was used giving the following results:

month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
T (K)	233	234	238	243	248	252	253	252	248	243	238	234

There is one more problem with the calculation of the volume extinction coefficients β . Formulas 4.38 to 4.40 suggest that the coefficients β can directly be obtained from the respective optical depths τ which, in turn, can be obtained from the respective transmissivities T , i.e.,

$$T = \exp(-\tau_m) = \exp(-\beta H m) \tag{4.41}$$

or solved for β

$$\beta = -\frac{1}{H m} \ln(T) \tag{4.42}$$

Here, m describes the optical air mass or the diffusivity factor, according to the type of radiation.

But formula 4.41, commonly known as Beer's law, is, strictly speaking, only applicable for monochromatic radiation. As the direct beam transmissivities for the entire solar spectrum T of Rayleigh scattering and water vapor absorption are well known (see Section 3.2) we can insert some values into equation 4.42 and find that β_R and β_w are not constant but decrease with increasing optical air mass m . For $H=7100\text{m}$ (corresponding to $\tilde{T}=243\text{K}$) and 2.3mm of precipitable water (a typical value at Resolute) we find:

m	1	2	5	10	15
$\beta_R (10^{-5} \text{m}^{-1})$	1.53	1.27	0.93	0.69	0.57
$\beta_w (10^{-5} \text{m}^{-1})$	0.91	0.57	0.31	0.19	0.14

The β -values calculated with equation 4.42 are thus only averages over the entire path length m .

The reason for the β -factors to decrease with increasing air mass is the following: Water vapor absorption is highly selective, i.e., it occurs only in certain spectral bands. Rayleigh scattering, although it is not selective, behaves in a similar way insofar as shorter wavelengths are much more subjected to it than longer ones. The result is similar: After radiation has largely been extinguished in the spectral regions preferred by the extinguishing processes only little is left to be attenuated. Therefore β , which is according to equation 2.8 the fraction of radiation absorbed or scattered per unit length, decreases drastically.

As a transmission function T_a for aerosol extinction, similar to the transmission functions T_R for Rayleigh scattering and T_w for water vapor absorption, could not be found, equation 4.40 was used to calculate β_a .

4.4.3 Rayleigh volume scattering coefficient

Equation 4.42 can be used to determine the Rayleigh volume scattering coefficient β_R for direct solar radiation in the source function (equations 4.13 to 4.15). But a considerable error would be introduced if the same were taken in the elements of the matrix a_{ij} describing the diffuse radiation fluxes. This is due to the fact that diffuse radiation has a completely different spectral

composition than direct radiation.

Kondratyev (1969,p.364) gives the theoretically calculated spectrum of downwelling diffuse radiation in a cloudless atmosphere. The mean Rayleigh scattering coefficient β_R^\downarrow for this spectrum can then be calculated as

$$\beta_R^\downarrow = \varepsilon (\sum_i I_i / \lambda_i^4) / \sum_i I_i = \varepsilon \langle 1/\lambda^4 \rangle \quad (4.43)$$

where the summation goes over a finite number of spectral intervals i , I_i is the spectral flux in arbitrary units of the interval centered at λ_i and ε is a constant which can be calculated from the information given by Paltridge and Platt (1976,p.119f) as being

$$\varepsilon = 1.05 * 10^{-30} (273/\tilde{T}) (p/100) m^3 \quad (4.44)$$

$\langle 1/\lambda^4 \rangle$ turns out to be $4.36 * 10^{25} m^{-4}$ so that β_R^\downarrow becomes

$$\beta_R^\downarrow = 4.56 * 10^{-5} (273/\tilde{T}) (p/100) m^{-1} \quad (4.45)$$

\tilde{T} and p are the surface temperature in K and the surface pressure in kPa, respectively.

To calculate β_R^\uparrow , the Rayleigh volume scattering coefficient for upwelling diffuse radiation, we assume that upwelling diffuse radiation at any height z is exclusively composed of downwelling global radiation reflected at the ground and that the ground is a grey reflector. Now we have

to trace two radiation fluxes: the flux consisting of reflected direct radiation and the flux consisting of reflected diffuse radiation. The first of these two fluxes traverses the air mass m before it reaches the ground and the air mass m^\uparrow from the ground back to the top of the atmosphere. Therefore, its transmissivity on its way back up through the atmosphere is given by

$$T_R(m+m^\uparrow)/T_R(m) \quad (4.46)$$

and thus its respective volume scattering coefficient is given by (see equation 4.42):

$$\beta_R^{\uparrow(dir)} = -\frac{1}{Hm^\uparrow} \ln \frac{T_R(m+m^\uparrow)}{T_R(m)} \quad (4.47)$$

where the superscript (dir) denotes its relation to reflected direct radiation.

The second of these fluxes has a spectral composition which is identical to the spectral composition of downwelling diffuse radiation; therefore

$$\beta_R^{\uparrow(dif)} = \beta_R^{\downarrow} \quad (4.48)$$

where (dif) denotes reflected diffuse radiation.

Now β_R^{\uparrow} is just the flux weighted mean of $\beta_R^{\uparrow(dir)}$ and $\beta_R^{\uparrow(dif)}$

$$\beta_R^{\uparrow} = \frac{I \beta_R^{\uparrow(dir)} + D \downarrow \beta_R^{\uparrow(dif)}}{I + D \downarrow} \quad (4.49)$$

4.4.4 Water vapor volume absorption coefficient

Equation 4.42 can also be used to determine the water vapor volume absorption coefficient β_w for direct solar radiation in the source function.

To calculate β_w^\downarrow for downwelling diffuse radiation the assumption is made that the scattering processes which generate $D^\downarrow(z=0)$ take place at $z=H/2$ so that it has to traverse an air mass of $(m+m^\downarrow)/2$. Then equation 4.42 can be used giving

$$\beta_w^\downarrow = -\frac{1}{H \frac{1}{2}(m+m^\downarrow)} \ln T_w\left(\frac{1}{2}(m+m^\downarrow)\right) \quad (4.50)$$

For the computation of β_w^\uparrow , the water vapor volume absorption coefficient for upwelling diffuse radiation, the separation of the two fluxes made in Section 4.4.3 gives

$$\beta_w^{\uparrow(dif)} = -\frac{1}{Hm^\uparrow} \ln \frac{T_w(m+m^\uparrow)}{T_w(m)} \quad (4.51)$$

$$\beta_w^{\uparrow(dif)} = -\frac{1}{Hm^\uparrow} \ln \frac{T_w\left(\frac{1}{2}(m+m^\downarrow)+m^\uparrow\right)}{T_w\left(\frac{1}{2}(m+m^\downarrow)\right)} \quad (4.52)$$

and finally

$$\beta_w^\uparrow = \frac{I \beta_w^{\uparrow(dif)} + D^\downarrow \beta_w^{\uparrow(dif)}}{I + D^\downarrow} \quad (4.53)$$

Results of the Kondratyev-model and the 1.66-model will be given in the end of this chapter.

4.5 Extension to a two-layer atmosphere

It has already been mentioned that the assumption of constant mixing ratios of aerosol and water vapor throughout the depth of the atmosphere is not justified, as the higher layers of the atmosphere don't usually contain much of these attenuating substances. A vertical profile of the aerosol concentration is not available on any regular basis but, as a first estimate, the atmosphere can be divided into two layers of equal mass, and the percentage of aerosol and water vapor in each of these layers can be estimated using commonly accepted values.

The calculational procedures for a two-layer atmosphere are basically the same as for a one-layer atmosphere, the only difference being that all calculations have to be made separately for each layer. All variables pertaining to the upper part of the atmosphere shall hereinafter be marked with a prime. There are now four arbitrary constants, so the same number of boundary conditions has to be found. The two new ones arise from the condition that the upwelling as well as the downwelling diffuse flux must be continuous at the interface of the two layers (see, e.g., Shettle and Weinman, 1970; Weinman and Guetter, 1972; Liou, 1975).

This yields the following set of equations:

$$D'_{\downarrow}(z=H)=0 \quad (4.54)$$

$$D_{\uparrow}(z=0)=a(D_{\downarrow}(z=0)+I(z=0)) \quad (4.55)$$

$$D'_{\downarrow}(z=H/2) = D_{\downarrow}(z=H/2) \quad (4.56)$$

$$D'_{\uparrow}(z=H/2) = D_{\uparrow}(z=H/2) \quad (4.57)$$

Again we are only interested in $D_{\downarrow}(z=0) \equiv D_{\downarrow}$:

$$D_{\downarrow} = \left(\frac{a_{11} + r_1}{a_{12}} (B_1 + D_1) + \frac{a_{11} + r_2}{a_{12}} (B_2 + D_2) \right) I_0 T_0 \quad (4.58)$$

D_1 and D_2 and all the other functions needed to calculate D_1 and D_2 are identical to equations 4.24, 4.25, 4.28, 4.29, and 4.30.

$$B_2 = \frac{G_1 H_2 - G_3 H_1}{G_4 G_1 - G_3 G_2} \quad (4.59)$$

$$B_1 = \frac{I_1 a_{12}}{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_1)} - \frac{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_2)}{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_1)} B_2 \quad (4.60)$$

$$G_1 = \frac{a'_{11} + r'_2}{a'_{12}} (\exp(r'_2 H/2) - \exp((r'_2 - r'_1)/2) H) \quad (4.61)$$

$$G_2 = -\frac{a_{11} + r_2}{a_{12}} \exp(r_2 H/2) + \frac{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_2)}{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_1)} \frac{a_{11} + r_1}{a_{12}} \exp(r_1 H/2) \quad (4.62)$$

$$G_3 = \exp(r'_2 H/2) - \frac{a'_{11} + r'_2}{a'_{11} + r'_1} \exp((r'_2 - r'_1)/2) H \quad (4.63)$$

$$G_4 = -\exp(r_2 H/2) + \frac{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_2)}{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_1)} \exp(r_1 H/2) \quad (4.64)$$

$$H_1 = I_3 - \exp(-r'_1 H/2) I_2 + \frac{a_{11} + r_1}{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_1)} \exp(r_1 H/2) I_1 \quad (4.65)$$

$$H_2 = I_4 - \frac{a'_{12}}{a'_{11} + r'_1} \exp(-r'_1 H/2) I_2 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{12} - a(a_{11} + r_1)} \exp(r_1 H/2) I_1 \quad (4.66)$$

$$I_1 = E_2 \quad (\text{from equation 4.27}) \quad (4.67)$$

$$I_2 = E_1 \quad (\text{from equation 4.26, but all variables primed}) \quad (4.68)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 = & -\frac{a_{11}' + r_1'}{a_{12}'} \frac{b_1' (a_{11}' + r_2') + b_2' a_{12}'}{r_2' - r_1'} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1' H/2}}{F_1' - r_1'} + \frac{e^{-F_2' H/2}}{F_2' - r_1'} - \frac{e^{-F_3' H/2}}{F_3' - r_1'} \right) \\ & + \frac{a_{11} + r_1}{a_{12}} \frac{b_1 (a_{11} + r_2) + b_2 a_{12}}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1 H/2}}{F_1 - r_1} + \frac{e^{-F_2 H/2}}{F_2 - r_1} - \frac{e^{-F_3 H/2}}{F_3 - r_1} \right) \\ & + \frac{a_{11}' + r_2'}{a_{12}'} \frac{b_1' (a_{11}' + r_1') + b_2' a_{12}'}{r_2' - r_1'} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1' H/2}}{F_1' - r_2'} + \frac{e^{-F_2' H/2}}{F_2' - r_2'} - \frac{e^{-F_3' H/2}}{F_3' - r_2'} \right) \\ & - \frac{a_{11} + r_2}{a_{12}} \frac{b_1 (a_{11} + r_1) + b_2 a_{12}}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1 H/2}}{F_1 - r_2} + \frac{e^{-F_2 H/2}}{F_2 - r_2} - \frac{e^{-F_3 H/2}}{F_3 - r_2} \right) \quad (4.69) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 = & -\frac{b_1' (a_{11}' + r_2') + b_2' a_{12}'}{r_2' - r_1'} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1' H/2}}{F_1' - r_1'} + \frac{e^{-F_2' H/2}}{F_2' - r_1'} - \frac{e^{-F_3' H/2}}{F_3' - r_1'} \right) \\ & + \frac{b_1 (a_{11} + r_2) + b_2 a_{12}}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1 H/2}}{F_1 - r_1} + \frac{e^{-F_2 H/2}}{F_2 - r_1} - \frac{e^{-F_3 H/2}}{F_3 - r_1} \right) \\ & + \frac{b_1' (a_{11}' + r_1') + b_2' a_{12}'}{r_2' - r_1'} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1' H/2}}{F_1' - r_2'} + \frac{e^{-F_2' H/2}}{F_2' - r_2'} - \frac{e^{-F_3' H/2}}{F_3' - r_2'} \right) \\ & - \frac{b_1 (a_{11} + r_1) + b_2 a_{12}}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{e^{-F_1 H/2}}{F_1 - r_2} + \frac{e^{-F_2 H/2}}{F_2 - r_2} - \frac{e^{-F_3 H/2}}{F_3 - r_2} \right) \quad (4.70) \end{aligned}$$

F_1 , F_2 , and F_3 are identical to equations 4.28 to 4.30, F_1' , F_2' , and F_3' are the same as F_1 , F_2 , and F_3 but with all variables primed.

Again, as $D\downarrow$ is being measured, equation 4.58 is a very complicated transcendental function in ω_0 and can only numerically be solved for it.

4.6 Evaluation of the two-layer model

4.6.1 Vertical distribution of aerosol and water vapor in the atmosphere

Let us for a moment return to an isothermal atmosphere whose density decreases in an exponential way, with H being the scale height of the atmosphere. Let us then assume that the attenuating constituent i (aerosol or water vapor) decreases also exponentially with height, but with a scale height H_i . Let us now calculate the fraction $1-R_i$ of the total amount of the constituent i which can be found in the lower half of the atmosphere.

If $M_i(z)$ denotes the mass of constituent i per height interval dz then the total mass of constituent i in the entire atmosphere is

$$\int_0^{\infty} M_i(z) dz = M_i(z=0) \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-z/H_i) dz = H_i M_i(z=0) \quad (4.71)$$

If our isothermal atmosphere has a temperature of 243K, then $H=7100\text{m}$ and the height of the 50kPa surface which separates the upper from the lower half of the atmosphere is found to be at 4900m. Now the total mass of the constituent i between the ground and 4900m can be calculated as

$$M_i(z=0) \int_0^{4900} \exp(-z/H_i) dz = H_i M_i(z=0) (1 - \exp(-4900/H_i)) \quad (4.72)$$

Then the fraction $1-R_i$ of constituent i in the lower half of

the atmosphere is simply given by

$$1-R_i=1-\exp(-4900/H_i) \tag{4.73}$$

Some numbers for the ratio R_i are

H_i (m)	1000	1200	1400	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	7100
R_i	.007	.017	.030	0.09	0.14	0.20	0.25	0.29	0.50

In Chapter 2, H_a for aerosol was found to be approximately 1200m on a worldwide scale and 1400m in Alaska. A value of R_a ranging at around 0.03 should thus describe the situation sufficiently.

The value of H_w for water vapor was empirically related by Reitan (1963) to the surface dewpoint temperature, t_d , as following:

$t_d(^{\circ}\text{C})$0	-5	-10	-15
$H_w(\text{m})$	2300	2400	2600	2900

For the cases considered at Resolute the surface dewpoint temperature is on the average at around -25°C which gives $H_w=3500\text{m}$ by extrapolation and thus $R_w=0.25$.

It is obvious that the ratios R_i for aerosol and water vapor are only rough estimates. In the consideration of errors at the end of this Chapter this will be taken account of. But it can be seen that the previous assumption of

constant mixing ratios throughout the atmosphere is rather unrealistic.

4.6.2 Volume extinction coefficients

The volume extinction coefficients are defined in a way similar to the one-layer atmosphere. Coefficients for the upper layer (primed) and the lower layer (unprimed) have to be distinguished. w is the precipitable water R_a and R_w mean the fraction of aerosol and water vapor, respectively, in the upper half of the atmosphere.

To understand the transmission functions T_w and T_R it must be remembered that the air mass m acts essentially as a magnification factor as far as water vapor transmissivity is concerned. To calculate water vapor transmissivity for one half of the atmosphere the precipitable water content of this half has to be multiplied by m , and not by $m/2$. In case of Rayleigh scattering, however, which is a function of m only, $m/2$ rather than m has to be taken to calculate the transmissivity of one half of the atmosphere.

The aerosol volume extinction coefficients for the upper and the lower layer are:

$$\beta'_a = \frac{1}{\frac{H}{2}} R_a \tau_a \quad (4.74)$$

$$\beta_a = \frac{1}{\frac{H}{2}} (1 - R_a) \tau_a \quad (4.75)$$

The water vapor volume absorption coefficients for the upper

layer are

$$\beta_w' = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm} \ln T_w(R_w w m) \quad (4.76)$$

$$\beta_w'^{\downarrow} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}H \frac{1}{2}(m+m\downarrow)} \ln T_w(R_w w \frac{1}{2}(m+m\downarrow)) \quad (4.77)$$

$$\beta_w'^{\uparrow(dir)} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm\uparrow} \ln \frac{T_w(w(m+m\uparrow))}{T_w(wm + (1-R_w)wm\uparrow)} \quad (4.78)$$

$$\beta_w'^{\uparrow(dif)} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm\uparrow} \ln \frac{T_w(R_w wm + (1-R_w)wm\downarrow + wm\uparrow)}{T_w(R_w wm + (1-R_w)w(m\downarrow + m\uparrow))} \quad (4.79)$$

$$\beta_w'^{\uparrow} = \frac{I\beta_w'^{\uparrow(dir)} + D\downarrow\beta_w'^{\uparrow(dif)}}{I + D\downarrow} \quad (4.80)$$

The water vapor volume absorption coefficients for the lower layer are

$$\beta_w = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm} \ln \frac{T_w(wm)}{T_w(R_w wm)} \quad (4.81)$$

$$\beta_w^{\downarrow} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm\downarrow} \ln \frac{T_w(R_w wm + (1-R_w)wm\downarrow)}{T_w(R_w wm)} \quad (4.82)$$

$$\beta_w^{\uparrow(dir)} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm\uparrow} \ln \frac{T_w(wm + (1-R_w)wm\uparrow)}{T_w(wm)} \quad (4.83)$$

$$\beta_w^{\uparrow(dif)} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm\uparrow} \ln \frac{T_w(R_w wm + (1-R_w)w(m\downarrow + m\uparrow))}{T_w(R_w wm + (1-R_w)wm\downarrow)} \quad (4.84)$$

$$\beta_w^{\uparrow} = \frac{I\beta_w^{\uparrow(dir)} + D\downarrow\beta_w^{\uparrow(dif)}}{I + D\downarrow} \quad (4.85)$$

The Rayleigh volume scattering coefficients for the upper layer are

$$\beta_R' = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm} \ln T_R(\frac{1}{2}m) \quad (4.86)$$

$$\beta_R'^{\downarrow} = 4.56 \cdot 10^{-5} (273/\tilde{T}) (p/100) \quad (4.87)$$

$$\beta_R'^{\uparrow(dif)} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm^{\uparrow}} \ln \frac{T_R(m+m^{\uparrow})}{T_R(m+\frac{1}{2}m^{\uparrow})} \quad (4.88)$$

$$\beta_R'^{\uparrow(dif)} = \beta_R'^{\downarrow} \quad (4.89)$$

$$\beta_R'^{\uparrow} = \frac{I\beta_R'^{\uparrow(dif)} + D\downarrow\beta_R'^{\uparrow(dif)}}{I + D\downarrow} \quad (4.90)$$

The Rayleigh volume scattering coefficients for the lower layer are

$$\beta_R = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm} \ln \frac{T_R(m)}{T_R(\frac{1}{2}m)} \quad (4.91)$$

$$\beta_R^{\downarrow} = 4.56 \cdot 10^{-5} (273/\tilde{T}) (p/100) \quad (4.92)$$

$$\beta_R^{\uparrow(dif)} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}Hm^{\uparrow}} \ln \frac{T_R(m+\frac{1}{2}m^{\uparrow})}{T_R(m)} \quad (4.93)$$

$$\beta_R^{\uparrow(dif)} = \beta_R^{\downarrow} \quad (4.94)$$

$$\beta_R^{\uparrow} = \frac{I\beta_R^{\uparrow(dif)} + D\downarrow\beta_R^{\uparrow(dif)}}{I + D\downarrow} \quad (4.95)$$

The results of the two-layer two-stream approximations are given in the next section. The diffusivity factors were taken to be 1.66 for reasons which will be explained shortly.

4.7 Results

The calculated medians of ω_0 for 288 cases of cloudless skies and all other relevant data available at Resolute calculated with the Davies-Hay model, the Kondratyev-model, the 1.66-model, and the two-layer model are presented in Table 8.

Table 8 shows also the limits within which 68% of all solutions are found. Numerical solutions for ω_0 were searched in the interval $(-1,4)$. But solutions could not be found in all 288 cases. The number of solutions found in this interval is also given in Table 8. In some instances, solutions were found outside the interval $(0,1)$ within which ω_0 has to be located by definition. The percentage of solutions outside this interval, i.e., the percentage of physically unacceptable solutions, is listed in the following line of Table 8. Finally, the correlation coefficient between ω_0 and $\cos\theta$ is presented. This correlation coefficient should be close to zero because any deviation from zero is more probably due to some faulty zenith angle dependence of the transmissivities or the related volume extinction coefficients rather than to any real zenith angle dependence.

The Davies-Hay model is obviously insufficient, as it yields 42% of all solutions outside the interval which is physically meaningful. The scatter of the solutions around the median of 0.95 is also very great and the correlation of -0.19 indicates that ω_0 is over-estimated for low zenith

	Davies-Hay model	two-stream approximation			
		one layer		two layers	
		Kondratyev	1.66	$R_a=.03$ $R_v=.25$	$R_a=.30$ $R_v=.25$
median and 68%-limits	0.95 (+0.30,-0.22)	0.79 (+0.20,-0.15)	0.80 (+0.18,-0.19)	0.93 (+0.11,-0.16)	0.81 (+0.17,-0.17)
number of solutions in (-1,4)	288	276	276	185	261
% of solutions outside (0,1)	42	16	13	23	14
correlation $\omega_o \leftrightarrow \cos \theta$	-0.19	-0.38	0.06	0.10	0.22

Table 8: Results of ω_o at Resolute using four different radiation transfer models. (R_a : fraction of aerosol in upper half of the atmosphere; R_v : fraction of water vapor in upper half of the atmosphere)

angles. It is , in fact, the region of low zenith angles which is responsible for most of the solutions well above unity, indicating that the single-scattering approach loses its validity for the sun being close to the horizon. This result was expected.

The two one-layer two-stream models (Kondratyev-model and 1.66-model) give far more realistic solutions, as only as little as about 15% of the solutions are physically unacceptable, and the scatter of the points is considerably less than in the Davies-Hay model. The only major difference between these two models is the $\cos\theta$ -correlation coefficient: The Kondratyev-model gives -0.38, which makes it unacceptable, whereas the 1.66-model gives 0.06; thus it is almost independent of the zenith angle. With respect to these criteria the 1.66-model gives the better results.

The two-layer model for $R_a=0.03$ and $R_w=0.25$ has the advantage that the scatter of the solutions is lesser than in the one-layer two-stream models, but solutions can be found only for 64% of all cases from which 23% are physically unacceptable. The $\cos\theta$ -correlation coefficient has slightly increased to 0.10.

The fact that in the latter model no solutions can be found for one out of three cases needs more consideration: The lack of any solution in the interval $(-1,4)$ indicates physically that, whatever single-scattering albedo is tried, the observed radiation field cannot be matched with the theoretically predicted one. At first, it might be

conjectured that complex solutions for the radiation fields $D^\uparrow(z=0)$ and $D^\downarrow(z=0)$ should also be considered. So let us examine equation 4.18. r becomes complex if

$$(a_{11} - a_{22})^2 < 4(a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22}) \quad (4.96)$$

For all two-stream models except the Kondratyev-model there is only one diffusivity factor $m^\uparrow = m^\downarrow$ and thus $B_a^\uparrow = B_a^\downarrow$. This leads to a second-order inequality in ω_0 with the solutions

$$\omega_0 > (-\beta_R^\downarrow - \beta_R^\uparrow + \sqrt{(\beta_R^\downarrow + \beta_R^\uparrow)^2 - 4\beta_R^\uparrow\beta_R^\downarrow + 4(\beta_w^\uparrow - \beta_w^\downarrow)^2}) / 4\beta_a(1 - B_a) \quad (4.97)$$

$$\omega_0 < -(\beta_R^\downarrow + \beta_R^\uparrow + \sqrt{(\beta_R^\downarrow + \beta_R^\uparrow)^2 - 4\beta_R^\uparrow\beta_R^\downarrow + 4(\beta_w^\uparrow - \beta_w^\downarrow)^2}) / 4\beta_a(1 - B_a) \quad (4.98)$$

Examination of expression 4.98 shows that this inequality can never be fulfilled as the numerator is always negative but ω_0 must always be positive. But expression 4.97 may have a positive numerator. Actually it is positive for

$$(\beta_w^\uparrow - \beta_w^\downarrow)^2 > \beta_R^\downarrow\beta_R^\uparrow \quad (4.99)$$

In Section 4.4.2 the water vapor volume absorption coefficients were introduced as quantities of the order of magnitude of $10^{-6} - 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$. As β_w^\downarrow and β_w^\uparrow are similar in size their difference is typically 10^{-6} m^{-1} and the square of it 10^{-12} m^{-2} . β_R^\downarrow was introduced in Section 4.4.3 as $4.56 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$, β_R^\uparrow is typically $2 - 3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$, so $\beta_R^\uparrow\beta_R^\downarrow$ is around 10^{-9} m^{-2} . Therefore,

the neglect of complex solutions, although they are theoretically possible, does certainly not explain the lack of 36% of all solutions.

Another possible explanation is the distribution of aerosol and water vapor in the atmosphere. Calculations have been made for various combinations of R_a and R_w , the fractions of aerosol and water vapor, respectively, in the upper half of the atmosphere. Table 9 shows the results: The upper line in each square indicates the median and the limits within which 68% of all solutions can be found. The second line shows the number of solutions (288 would be the maximum possible) and the third line shows the percentage of solutions which are outside the physically meaningful interval $(0,1)$.

Three features are interesting to note:

Firstly, the median of ω_o for $R_a = R_w = 0.50$ is 0.69. The one-layer 1.66-model which has inherently the same aerosol and water vapor distribution gives ω_o of 0.80. The difference is due to the newly defined volume extinction coefficients. Sample calculations with cases of extremely low precipitable water show that approximately one third of the difference of 0.11 is due to the new Rayleigh coefficients the rest must be attributed to the new water vapor coefficients.

Secondly, variation of R_w with R_a being constant does hardly influence the number of solutions. The medians are only slightly lower for higher R_w and vice versa.

$R_w \backslash R_a$	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.50
0.01		0.93(+0.11,-0.16) 175 26		
0.03	0.96(+0.10,-0.17) 178 33	0.93(+0.11,-0.16) 185 23	0.90(+0.11,-0.15) 184 18	
0.10		0.89(+0.14,-0.16) 213 22		
0.20	0.88(+0.16,-0.17) 246 22	0.85(+0.17,-0.16) 247 17		
0.30	0.83(+0.17,-0.16) 262 17	0.81(+0.17,-0.17) 261 14	0.79(+0.17,-0.16) 261 13	
0.40		0.76(+0.18,-0.17) 271 11	0.74(+0.18,-0.16) 269 8	
0.50		0.73(+0.20,-0.18) 277 8		0.69(+0.20,-0.17) 275 6
0.75		0.64(+0.21,-0.19) 280 5		
0.90		0.59(+0.22,-0.19) 279 5		

Table 9: Results of ω_0 from the two-layer two-stream approximation with various fractions of aerosol (R_a) and water vapor (R_w) in the upper half of the atmosphere. The first line in each square gives the median and the range within which 68% of the solutions can be found. The second line gives the number of solutions in the interval $(-1, 4)$ and the third line the percentage of solutions outside the interval $(0, 1)$.

Thirdly, and probably most important, the number of solutions increases for R_w being constant and R_a increasing from 0.03 to higher values. The number of solutions reaches its maximum at the rather unrealistic value of $R_a=0.75$ but even for $R_a=0.30$ 261 solutions can be found. This finding is a strong indication that $R_a=0.03$ is too low for the Arctic. The question that arises now is which value should be taken for R_a . The more R_a exceeds 0.03 the more it deviates from the commonly accepted vertical aerosol distribution, but so much the more it approaches the situation for which all 288 solutions can be found or, in other words, 288 radiation fields can be explained theoretically.

At this point we may remember the problem of calculating the aerosol optical depth from integrating nephelometer measurements of the aerosol volume scattering coefficient (equation 2.14). It was concluded that the aerosol optical depth was low by approximately half an order of magnitude (which corresponds to a factor of 3). This could have been remedied by introducing $H_a=3600\text{m}$ rather than $H_a=1200\text{m}$ in equation 2.12 which was not done because no foundation could be found in literature.

Assuming now that Shaw's (1975) vertical aerosol distribution for Alaska is not representative of Resolute, and assuming $H_a=3600\text{m}$ instead of 1200m we find from equation 4.73 a value of R_a of 0.26 rather than 0.03. $R_a=0.26$ comes closest to $R_a=0.30$ in Table 9 which yields already 261 solutions (=91% of the total of 288 cases) from which only

14% are physically meaningless. Therefore, it may be concluded that $R_a=0.30$ comes closer to reality than $R_a=0.03$. For the rest of this Chapter we want to accept $R_a=0.30$ and thus a value of 0.81 as the median of the single-scattering albedo. This result has a larger scatter than the previous result of 0.93 (for $R_a=0.03$) and even a correlation coefficient of 0.22 (see Table 8). The hourly results are listed in appendix A.

It is interesting to see that this new result is very similar to the result of the one-layer 1.66-model which yielded $\omega_0=0.80$ with a slightly broader scatter but more solutions (276 instead of 261) and a considerably smaller $\cos\theta$ -correlation (0.06 instead of 0.22). Thus the introduction of a two-layer model does not give better results than a one-layer model with constant mixing-ratios for aerosol and water vapor, as long as the real values for R_a and R_w are not known.

4.8 Errors and preliminary discussion

For the rest of this Chapter it shall be examined to what degree errors in the variables change the final result of $\omega_0=0.81$.

If R_a deviates from 0.30 by as far as ± 0.20 the final result will change by ∓ 0.08 , for a deviation of ± 0.10 it will change by ∓ 0.05 (Table 9). If R_w deviates from its assumed value of 0.25 by ± 0.10 the final result will change

by only ± 0.02 . The accurate knowledge of R_w is not as important as the precise knowledge of R_a .

Table 10 shows how the final result changes if the following errors are assumed for the variables listed below:

- radiation measurements ($\pm 5\%$)
- solar constant ($\pm 1\%$)
- diffusivity factors (1.50 or 2.00, instead of 1.66)
- water vapor volume absorption coefficients ($\pm 20\%$)
- Rayleigh volume scattering coefficients ($\pm 10\%$)
- aerosol volume extinction coefficients ($\pm 10\%$)
- downward and upward to total aerosol scatter ratios ($\pm 10\%$)
- scale height of the atmosphere ($\pm 5\%$)

Beside the 5%-error in radiation measurements and the 1%-error in the solar constant which have a foundation in literature, as mentioned in Chapter 3, similar justifications for the errors of the remaining variables cannot be given.

As the Kondratyev-model gave bad results compared to the 1.66-model the diffusivity factors for isotropic radiation are probably better than those used in the Kondratyev-model. As was mentioned in Section 4.4.1, these isotropic diffusivity factors range between 1.2 and 2.0. But inspection of Kondratyev's diagram (1969,p.19) mentioned earlier shows that limits of 1.5 and 2.0 should under any circumstances be sufficient for the present error limit determination.

variable	error of variable	resultant change in ω_0	error of variable	resultant change in ω_0
measured values of radiation fluxes	-5%	-0.09	+5%	0.12
solar constant	+1%		-1%	
$m^{\uparrow} = m^{\downarrow} = 2.00$ $m^{\uparrow} = m^{\downarrow} = 1.50$	0.34	-0.03	-0.16	0.01
all water vapor volume absorption coeff.	-20%	-0.02	+20%	0.03
all Rayleigh volume scattering coeff.	+10%	-0.05	-10%	0.04
all aerosol volume extinction coeff.	+10%	-0.01	-10%	0.02
downward and upward to total aerosol scatter ratios	+10%	-0.02	-10%	0.01
scale height of the atmosphere	+5%	+0.00	-5%	+0.00
all the above errors simultaneously		-0.21		0.26

Table 10: Changes in the final result of ω_0 if errors are introduced separately for each variable and then for all variables simultaneously.

Most difficult to justify is the choice of 20% error for the water vapor volume absorption coefficients and of 10% error for the Rayleigh volume scattering coefficients and the aerosol volume extinction coefficients, respectively. A very simple estimation may show that these limits are at least not too low: Let us calculate β_w and β_R for the case $m=2.9$, $w=2.3\text{mm}$, $R_w=0.25$, and $H=7100\text{m}$, and for model atmospheres with increasing numbers of layers. Let us, for example, look at the layer which contains or which lies immediately above the 75kPa surface. Then we find for β_w and β_R in an n -layer atmosphere

n	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
$\beta_w(10^{-6}\text{m}^{-1})$	4.47	3.34	4.14	3.44	3.28	3.13	3.09	3.08
$\beta_R(10^{-6}\text{m}^{-1})$	11.36	8.79	9.46	9.08	8.84			

Application of a two-layer atmosphere rather than a multi-layer atmosphere introduces 8% error in β_w and 1% error in β_R for the layer immediately above 75kPa.

The same calculation for the layer containing or lying immediately above 25kPa yields

n	1	2	16	128
$\beta_w(10^{-6}\text{m}^{-1})$	4.47	5.60		3.41
$\beta_R(10^{-6}\text{m}^{-1})$	11.36	13.92	14.23	

In this case application of a two-layer atmosphere gives 64%

error in β_w and 2% error in β_R .

Excessive errors in β_w occur only for downwelling radiation in the upper half of the atmosphere, due to the fact that even tiny amounts of water vapor induce considerable absorption. In a multi-layer atmosphere β_w would thus rapidly drop from very high values at the top (0kPa) to relatively small values at 50kPa. Therefore, the average value used in the two-layer atmosphere underestimates the real conditions in a very thin layer at the top, but overestimates throughout the rest of the upper half.

As upwelling radiation has already traversed a long path before it gets reflected at the ground, considerable errors in β_w can be excluded. As only two of the six water vapor volume absorption coefficients introduced in equations 4.76 to 4.85 exhibit large errors, and the remaining four are pretty accurate, a 20% overall-error for the β_w -coefficients may be sufficient.

Although the errors in β_R are only about 1-2%, an error of 10% was assumed because the β_R -factors calculated for diffuse radiation according to equation 4.43 depend on the spectral flux data given by Kondratyev which, by no means, have to have general validity.

A 10%-error in β_a was assumed because β_a is directly derived from τ_a which had error bars of approximately 10% in Chapter 3.

A 10%-error for the downward and upward to total scatter ratios corresponds to the difference between various

literature values of this quantity as outlined in Section 4.2.

A 5%-error in the scale height H of the atmosphere corresponds to an approximate error of 5% in the determination of an atmospheric mean temperature \tilde{T} .

Table 10 shows that the source of greatest error is the uncertainty in radiation measurements. If the computer program is run with all the variables altered in such a way that the errors are additive then a total error of $+0.26/-0.21$ is the result. As, by definition, $\omega_0 \leq 1.00$ the final result for $R_a=0.30$ and $R_w=0.25$ is

$$\omega_0=0.81 (+0.19, -0.21) \quad (4.100)$$

As R_a and R_w are based on estimations rather than on calculations another error has to be investigated. Inspection of Table 9 shows that ω_0 increases for decreasing R_a and decreasing R_w but decreases for increasing R_a and increasing R_w . As the value of 0.30 accepted for R_a is already 10 times greater than the value which has a secure foundation in literature it may be sufficient to consider only values less than 0.30 for the determination of the total error in ω_0 . But as the upper error limit of ω_0 has already hit the physically meaningful limit, namely 1.00, any reduction of R_a from 0.30 to lower values does not influence the error limits.

The value of 0.25 accepted for R_w is again more of a maximum possible value than of a mean value for which errors have to be considered into both directions. Going back to Chapter 4.6.1 we extrapolated the water vapor scale height H_w far beyond the values given by Reitan (1963) and, as a result of that, gained $H_w=3500\text{m}$ and $R_w = 0.25$. Again, lower values of R_w do not influence the upper error limit as it has already reached 1.00.

We can thus conclude that the aerosol single-scattering albedo at Resolute is 0.81. But under the worst conditions, especially under the condition of radiation measurements being as much wrong as 5%, the single-scattering albedo may take any value greater than 0.60.

With respect to Table 5 an aerosol single-scattering albedo of 0.81 is lower than what can be expected for remote sites but it is higher than what is found close to industrial sites. Any interpretation beyond that cannot be justified with regard to the large error limits.

Unfortunately, the cloudless hours at Resolute are almost exclusively restricted to spring, so a between-season comparison cannot be made. The results given by months are:

month	4/78	5/78	3/79	4/79	4/80	5/80
# of cases	26	17	42	63	81	13
median	0.87	0.84	0.70	0.84	0.80	0.74

The only striking feature in this table is the sharp

increase from March to April 1979. But this is probably due to the $\cos\theta$ -dependence of the result rather than to any real phenomenon, because the $\cos\theta$ -mean value for March 1979 is 0.21 but for April 1979 it is 0.34.

Further discussion of this result, especially with respect to the question of the origin of the arctic aerosol, has to await the result of the calculation of the aerosol optical depth at the other four stations.

5. Aerosol optical depth at four other arctic stations

5.1 Introduction

So far, the aerosol optical depth and the aerosol single-scattering albedo have only been calculated for Resolute. Resolute was chosen because it is the only Canadian station north of 60°N with regular measurements of the global solar, the diffuse solar, and the reflected solar radiation.

To get a better understanding for the areal and seasonal aerosol turbidity pattern the aerosol characteristics should be determined for other stations. There are thirteen more stations in the Northwest Territories where global solar radiation is being measured. Data for four of them were obtained for further calculations, namely for Alert (82.5°N , 62.3°W) which is the northernmost meteorological station of North America and only some 800km away from the North Pole; for Inuvik (68.3°N , 133.5°W) which is the station closest to Alaska and thus most readily comparable to Barrow, Alaska, where most of the Arctic aerosol research has been centered to date; for Baker Lake (64.3°N , 96.0°W) one of the southernmost stations of the Northwest Territories and one of the few continental ones, and finally for Frobisher Bay (63.7°N , 68.6°W) which is located in the southeasternmost portion of the Northwest Territories and thus closer to the Atlantic

Ocean than any other arctic station (see Figure 1).

Because only one, rather than three, radiation fluxes are measured at these stations two more variables have to be inserted as constants in the governing equations. The lack of reflected solar radiation measurements suggests that the albedo has to be estimated. The lack of diffuse solar radiation measurements necessitates that one of the two variables, aerosol optical depth or aerosol single-scattering albedo, has to be taken as a known constant for the calculations.

From what has been said about these variables it is obvious that the aerosol single-scattering albedo must be taken as a constant, so the models can be solved for the aerosol optical depth. Even at this point a warning must be given that, due to the introduction of two more constants, the results of τ_a for the four other arctic stations are inevitably less accurate than the results of τ_a for Resolute.

5.2 Radiation models

Two radiation models are examined for the purpose of determining the aerosol optical depth τ_a : the Davies-Hay model combining the equations for direct and diffuse radiation and the one-layer two-stream approximation with diffusivity factors of 1.66 and a direct radiation term. As both models describe the radiation fluxes for cloudless

skies, only hours with 10/10 sunshine duration and 0/10 cloudiness can be used.

For the aerosol single-scattering albedo ω_0 , a constant value of 0.95 was used in the Davies-Hay model and a constant value of 0.80 in the 1.66-model. These values correspond to the results of ω_0 gained for Resolute with the Davies-Hay model and the 1.66-model, respectively.

The appropriate choice of surface albedos needs more extensive discussion: The surface albedo is to a certain degree dependent on the cloudiness of the sky (see, e.g., Wallén, 1948; Maykut and Church, 1973; Petzold, 1977). Therefore, only cloudless hours were taken to determine the albedo at Resolute. As all cloudless hours at Resolute coincide with complete snow cover, only the albedo for the snow cover period could be calculated and was found to be 0.72. At this point it must be remembered that the radiometer is mounted close above the ground. Therefore, this result is only representative of the immediate vicinity of the radiometer. Thus, choosing albedo values representative of the entire Arctic for all seasons requires a brief review of the vast albedo literature.

Beside the usual textbook values for the albedo of a tundra surface in summer and in winter, the following investigations were found for the North American Arctic:

Jackson (1961) reports on helicopter measurements made in Labrador-Ungava. For areas covered by bare rock he found an albedo of 0.08 to 0.12 in summer and 0.70 in winter.

Davies (1965) reports that in the same region a value of 0.15 could be found for the albedo of tundra surfaces in summer. He made also aircraft measurements.

Ground-based measurements at Moosonee (northern Ontario) gave values of 0.17 for summer and 0.72 for winter (Möller, 1965).

Aircraft measurements were made by McFadden and Ragotzkie (1967) over northern Canada. The following results are valid for clear skies: snowcovered tundra 0.89; tundra without snow but with partly frozen lakes 0.25, ...unfrozen lakes 0.11, ...no lakes at all 0.15.

Ground-based measurements in the vicinity of Baker Lake made by Ahrnsbrak (1968) give summer values of the albedo of 0.14 to 0.24.

Wilson and MacFarlane (1969) found that the albedo at Porte-de-la-Baleine (northern Quebec) dropped from 0.85 after a snowfall to 0.77 two weeks later. Measurements were made on ground.

Finally, Maykut and Church (1973) in a study made about Barrow, Alaska, give winter albedos of 0.80 to 0.90 (average: 0.84) and a summer average of 0.18. Measurements were also made on ground.

With these results in mind and knowing that all four stations are in a tundra environment (Canada, Dept. of Energy etc., 1974, p.45f.) it was decided to use 0.80 as the albedo for hours with snowcover, 0.15 for the period without snow, and to omit all occurrences with traces of snow or

unknown snow conditions.

Let us now return to the radiation models: One more difficulty arises from the fact that ozone soundings are not available for these stations. Monthly mean values for Resolute for the years 1975, 76, 78, 79, and 1980 were calculated from published ozone data (Canada, Environment Canada etc., 1975ff.) and graphically smoothed to give:

month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
ozone ($\frac{1}{100}$ mm)	430	465	470	465	430	385	350	320	300	310	345	390

These mean values compared with daily ozone readings from the ozone stations at Barrow (Alaska), Churchill (Manitoba), and Goose Bay (Newfoundland) indicate that in almost all cases deviations of the real ozone amounts from the amounts given above are less than 20%.

Now all necessary data are available for use in the above-mentioned radiation models.

Addition of equations 3.3, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 yields the global solar radiation flux on the ground according to the Davies-Hay model. This equation can immediately be solved for T_a and thus for τ_a . As the equation is of first order there is always one solution except for the cases of negative T_a which are physically meaningless.

In the one layer two-stream approximation the global solar radiation flux on the ground is given by equations 3.3 and 4.21. To solve the sum of these equations numerically

for β_a the relation $\tau_a = H\beta_a$ has to be substituted into equation 3.5 and the latter into equation 3.3. Furthermore, as the splitting of the global flux into the direct and diffuse fluxes is not known, a ratio of 2:1 was assumed (which turns out to be quite accurate for many cases at Resolute) to calculate the Rayleigh volume scattering coefficient for upwelling diffuse radiation according to equation 4.49 and the water vapor volume absorption coefficient for upwelling diffuse radiation according to equation 4.53. Numerical solutions for β_a were searched in the interval $(-1 \cdot 10^{-4}, 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1})$ which, multiplied by the atmospheric scale height H , give the aerosol optical depths

5.3 Results

Both models were applied to all four stations and the following statistical parameters were calculated (Table 11):

- the correlation coefficient between τ_a and the cosine of the solar zenith angle, $\cos\theta$,
- the intercept, \tilde{a} , and the slope, \tilde{b} , of the regression equation

$$\tau_a = \tilde{a} + \tilde{b} \cdot \cos\theta \quad (5.1)$$

- the median of τ_a and the range within which 68% of all results of τ_a can be found.

station	model	correlation $\tau_a \leftrightarrow \cos \theta$	\tilde{a}	\tilde{b}	median and 68% limits of τ_a
Alert (303)	Davies-Hay model	-0.11	0.125	-0.078	0.100 (+0.054,-0.056)
	1.66-model	-0.04	0.099	-0.016	0.092 (+0.034,-0.034)
Inuvik (745)	Davies-Hay model	0.23	0.068	0.093	0.087 (+0.074,-0.042)
	1.66-model	0.62	0.052	0.182	0.117 (+0.050,-0.052)
Baker L. (324)	Davies-Hay model	0.00	0.082	-0.001	0.078 (+0.056,-0.058)
	1.66-model	0.44	0.047	0.121	0.082 (+0.061,-0.042)
Frobi. B. (394)	Davies-Hay model	0.18	0.084	0.057	0.098 (+0.056,-0.045)
	1.66-model	0.59	0.052	0.140	0.102 (+0.045,-0.042)

Table 11: The correlation coefficient as well as the regression constants, \tilde{a} and \tilde{b} , of the regression τ_a vs. $\cos \theta$, and the medians and 68% limits for τ_a calculated with two different radiation models at four arctic stations. The number in brackets behind each station name indicates the number of observations.

Let us first look at the correlation between τ_a and $\cos\theta$. The Davies-Hay model yields small correlations whereas the 1.66-model gives correlations of up to 0.62. It is conceivable that this high positive correlation represents a seasonal march of τ_a with high values in summer and low values in winter. But inspection of the data shows that a strong $\cos\theta$ -dependence of τ_a can also be found on a daily basis. As it is very unlikely that τ_a increases in the forenoon and decreases in the afternoon the $\cos\theta$ -dependence or at least a big portion of it is due to a weakness of the radiation model. So the simpler Davies-Hay model gives more reliable results.

If it is assumed that even the $\cos\theta$ -dependence of the Davies-Hay model is faulty then the maximum error due to this dependence can be estimated using the regression coefficients: The lowest monthly mean values of $\cos\theta$ are found to be 0.1 and the highest ones, e.g. in Inuvik, are around 0.5. For Inuvik the monthly τ_a mean values would then be $0.068 + 0.1 \cdot 0.093 = 0.077$ and $0.068 + 0.5 \cdot 0.093 = 0.115$, respectively. In other words, under the worst circumstances, an amount of $0.115 - 0.077 = 0.038$ of the difference of τ_a between summer and winter months would be due to the erroneous $\cos\theta$ -dependence of the final result. But, as will be seen shortly, the differences between months are in many cases much greater than 0.038 and in some cases the low τ_a mean values can be found together with high $\cos\theta$ mean values and vice versa. Furthermore, inspection of Table 11 shows

that Baker Lake has no $\cos\theta$ -dependence at all, and Alert has even a negative $\cos\theta$ -dependence. If the Davies-Hay model really contained an erroneous $\cos\theta$ -dependence it should be found at all stations. Therefore, it may be concluded that the Davies-Hay model is largely free of any systematic error due to the solar zenith position.

Table 11 shows also that the medians gained for two stations using the two different models are very similar, namely for Baker Lake and Frobisher Bay. The two numbers in brackets give the range within which 68% of all results can be found. The Davies-Hay model gives slightly larger ranges. This need not necessarily be a disadvantage as certain seasonal changes in τ_a should be expected.

For the rest of this Chapter the results calculated with the Davies-Hay model will be used.

The Davies-Hay model with fixed values for the surface albedo and the aerosol single-scattering albedo was used to recalculate τ_a for Resolute. This procedure yielded a correlation between τ_a and $\cos\theta$ of 0.27 as compared to 0.24 from the direct radiation calculations of Chapter 3. The median and the 68%-limits for all cloudless hours amount to 0.103 (+0.095, -0.062) as compared to 0.087 (+0.052, -0.030) from the direct radiation model. It seems that the Davies-Hay model slightly overestimates τ_a . This should be kept in mind to compare the results from the four global radiation stations with the result from Resolute.

Tables 12 to 15 show the monthly medians for τ_a calculated with the Davies-Hay model for Alert, Inuvik, Baker Lake, and Frobisher Bay, respectively. The line under each median indicates the 68%-range. Results are given only for months with at least ten single results or with results stemming from at least three different days. The tables will be commented in Section 5.5. Appendix B contains the hourly input and output data for these stations.

5.4 Errors in the results

The Davies-Hay model contains several variables with considerable inaccuracies. They have to be subjected to an error analysis.

First of all, an error of 5% has to be assumed for the global radiation measurements and an error of 1% for the solar constant (see Chapters 3 and 4).

An error of 10% is assumed for the upward and downward to total aerosol scatter ratios as in Chapter 4.

For the ozone content an error of 20% was taken corresponding to the findings outlined in Section 5.2.

For the surface albedo the lower error limit was taken to be 0.05 in summer and 0.65 in winter, and the upper error limit was taken as being 0.30 in summer and 0.90 in winter. All albedo investigations mentioned in Section 5.2 fall into these limits.

	1978	1979	1980
J			
F			
M		0.06 (+0.04,-0.05)	0.17 (+0.06,-0.17)
A	0.11 (+0.04,-0.06)	0.14 (+0.04,-0.07)	0.09 (+0.07,-0.04)
M	0.11 (+0.03,-0.04)	0.13 (+0.03,-0.05)	0.09 (+0.03,-0.08)
J	0.10 (+0.04,-0.07)		0.11 (+0.07,-0.07)
J	0.06 (+0.04,-0.03)	0.04 (+0.03,-0.04)	0.05 (+0.23,-0.02)
A	0.08 (+0.00,-0.01)	0.04 (+0.02,-0.03)	
S			
O			
N			
D			

Table 12: Monthly medians of τ_e at Alert. The numbers in brackets indicate the 68% range of τ_e .

	1978	1979	1980
J			
F	0.05 (+0.02,-0.06)	0.05 (+0.05,-0.02)	
M	0.07 (+0.01,-0.02)	0.15 (+0.05,-0.07)	0.06 (+0.01,-0.02)
A	0.16 (+0.06,-0.07)	0.14 (+0.06,-0.03)	0.07 (+0.01,-0.02)
M	0.22 (+0.13,-0.12)	0.04 (+0.02,-0.01)	0.07 (+0.04,-0.05)
J	0.07 (+0.03,-0.02)	0.07 (+0.02,-0.02)	0.12 (+0.03,-0.05)
J	0.09 (+0.02,-0.03)	0.09 (+0.09,-0.03)	0.10 (+0.02,-0.06)
A	0.10 (+0.02,-0.03)	0.09 (+0.01,-0.01)	0.13 (+0.03,-0.03)
S	0.08 (+0.02,-0.01)		0.12 (+0.03,-0.02)
O	0.17 (+0.06,-0.25)		
N			
D			

Table 13: Monthly medians of τ_a at Inuvik. The numbers in brackets indicate the 68% range of τ_a .

	1978	1979	1980
J	0.04 (+0.05,-0.08)	0.05 (+0.05,-0.03)	
F	0.05 (+0.02,-0.04)	0.08 (+0.04,-0.04)	
M	0.10 (+0.15,-0.04)		
A	0.08 (+0.06,-0.07)		
M	0.05 (+0.11,-0.08)		
J			
J	0.08 (+0.06,-0.04)		
A	0.12 (+0.02,-0.01)		
S			
O			
N	0.07 (+0.02,-0.03)		
D			

Table 14: Monthly medians of τ_a at Baker Lake. The numbers in brackets indicate the 68% range of τ_a .

	1978	1979	1980
J			
F	0.07 (+0.02,-0.02)	0.08 (+0.07,-0.03)	0.13 (+0.01,-0.09)
M	0.14 (+0.05,-0.05)	0.12 (+0.04,-0.04)	0.12 (+0.01,-0.05)
A	0.09 (+0.05,-0.04)	0.07 (+0.06,-0.08)	
M	0.12 (+0.05,-0.03)		0.18 (+0.08,-0.05)
J			
J		0.07 (+0.03,-0.06)	0.10 (+0.01,-0.04)
A	0.13 (+0.02,-0.03)		
S			0.11 (+0.03,-0.01)
O			
N		0.06 (+0.01,-0.05)	
D			

Table 15: Monthly medians of τ_a at Frobisher Bay. The numbers in brackets indicate the 68% range of τ_a .

Finally, for the single-scattering albedo the limits were taken as 0.80 and 1.00. It must be remembered that the Davies-Hay model gave a value of 0.95 for ω_0 at Resolute, so 0.80 represents a considerable negative deviation. A value of 1.00 is the upper limit which is meaningful.

A justification that the errors of the other variables in the Davies-Hay model are negligible was given earlier.

Table 16 shows how the median of τ_a for Alert, which is 0.100, changes if these errors are introduced separately. The lower part of Table 16 shows what happens to the medians of all four stations after all errors are introduced simultaneously so that they are additive. It turns out that these total errors are huge. The negative error deviations have approximately the sizes of the medians themselves (see Table 11) and the positive deviations have even about twice the sizes of the medians. In other words, if the median of τ_a for a station is called m then the total error analysis suggests that the real median is located somewhere between 0 and $3m$. As the medians are around 0.1 this result means that the error bars have to be extended from about $\tau_a = 0.0$ to about $\tau_a = 0.3$ which makes the results completely meaningless.

But inspection of Table 11 shows that the medians of the four stations are very similar, namely 0.100, 0.087, 0.078, and 0.098, respectively. If the error bars were as large as indicated in the last paragraph it would be very unlikely to get results of such close similarity. Table 16

variable	error of variable	resultant change in τ_a	error of variable	resultant change in τ_a
measured values of global radiation	+5%		-5%	
solar constant	-1%	-0.057	+1%	0.066
downward and upward to total aerosol scatter ratios	+10%	-0.002	-10%	0.002
ozone content	+20%	-0.008	-20%	0.007
surface albedo in summer 0.05/0.30	-0.10		+0.15	
surface albedo in winter 0.65/0.90	-0.15	-0.018	+0.10	0.013
single-scattering albedo 0.80/1.00	-0.15	-0.026	+0.05	0.011
all these errors simultaneously at				
Alert		-0.077		0.138
Inuvik		-0.073		0.131
Baker Lake		-0.075		0.155
Frobisher Bay		-0.087		0.197

Table 16: Changes in the final result of τ_a if errors are introduced separately for each variable at Alert (upper part) and if all errors are introduced simultaneously so that they are additive at Alert, Inuvik, Baker Lake, and Frobisher Bay, respectively (lower part).

shows that by far the biggest portion of the total error originates from the assumption that the error that has to be applied for global radiation measurements is as big as 5%. This error is also responsible for a large fraction of the total error of the aerosol single-scattering albedo in Chapter 4.

With a considerable degree of confidence the following two conclusions may thus be drawn:

Firstly, a 5% error in the radiation measurements is too pessimistic.

Secondly, the errors in τ_a are considerable. An intercomparison of the absolute τ_a -values between the stations is not justified. But as the errors due to a badly calibrated pyranometer or due to an over- or underestimation of the other variables are systematic, i.e., do usually not change sign and extent over time, an intercomparison between the seasons at a given station is feasible if the interseasonal change is considerable and occurs regularly each year.

5.5 Discussion of the results

The medians for Alert (Table 12) show one pronounced feature, namely a relatively high aerosol optical depth in the first half of the year and then, approximately in July, a sharp drop to values about half as great as before July. The maximal aerosol turbidity occurs between March and May

and its extent is variable from year to year. The low values for March 1979 may indicate that the period of high aerosol turbidity does not extend all through winter but is confined to several months in spring. An influence of the eruption of Mt. St. Helens cannot be found for July 1980 suggesting that the 'aerosol cloud' has not arrived there before the end of July.

The results for Inuvik (Table 13) show a similar periodic change of aerosol turbidity. As more values are available in Inuvik for the months of February and March it becomes obvious that the occurrence of high aerosol turbidity is confined to a short period of about two months in spring. Its onset is variable from year to year but high aerosol turbidity may not even occur at all as in 1980. The sharp drop from high to low aerosol turbidity occurs earlier in the year than in Alert, namely already in May and June. After an apparent midsummer minimum aerosol turbidity rises again to higher values in late summer and early fall of 1978 and 1979. From June to September 1980 aerosol turbidity is higher than in the previous years which may be due to Mt. St. Helens.

For Baker Lake (Table 14) values were unfortunately available for only 14 months. But these data are enough to show the same feature that was observed in Inuvik: After very low winter aerosol turbidities there is a two month maximum in March and April. The second maximum in late summer is, in the case of Baker Lake, more pronounced than

in Inuvik and is at least of the same magnitude as the spring maximum.

Finally, the seasonal pattern at Frobisher Bay (Table 15) is to a lesser degree periodic than at the other three locations. 1978 shows a very short but intensive maximum in March, a minimum in April and high values thereafter. In 1979 only the short and pronounced March maximum can be found again. The entire year 1980 shows high aerosol turbidities. The May maximum occurred before the eruption of Mt. St. Helens on May 18th, 1980.

At this point it should be remembered that the typical spring maximum was also found at Resolute (Chapter 3) which is thus a common feature for the entire Canadian Arctic.

In the last Chapter the conclusion was drawn that, due to the large errors, an intercomparison of the absolute magnitudes of aerosol turbidity between the stations is not feasible. But as annual medians were found to be very similar at all five stations, namely $\tau_a = 0.09 \pm 0.01$, this value may be compared with the results from other authors given in Tables 1 to 3:

The results of this thesis are in good agreement with other τ_a -measurements in the Arctic but not with τ_a -values calculated from integrating nephelometer readings in the Arctic. The aerosol optical depth in the Canadian Arctic is lower than in most parts of the midlatitudes but is distinctly higher than in Antarctica.

5.6 Interpretation of the results and conclusion

The purpose of this thesis was to calculate the aerosol optical depth and the aerosol single-scattering albedo from radiative transfer models at several stations in the Canadian Arctic in order to contribute to the knowledge of the areal and seasonal extent of the aerosol turbidity and to the question of its origin.

This final discussion will deal with three questions:

- Are the radiative transfer models used sufficient for this purpose?
- Are there common characteristics of the aerosol turbidity in the Canadian Arctic?
- Where does the arctic aerosol come from?

As for the radiative transfer models the following must be stated: Integrating nephelometer measurements made in the surface boundary layer are insufficient for determining the seasonal characteristics of the entire atmosphere. Therefore, models for the transfer of radiation through the entire atmosphere have to be applied.

The direct solar radiation model used to determine τ_a at Resolute is indispensable, as no serious alternative exists. The single-scattering model (Davies-Hay model) and the multiple-scattering model (two-stream approximation in a one-layer atmosphere, or 1.66-model) are not interchangeable as the first one has to be taken to calculate τ_a from global radiation fluxes and only the latter one can be used to determine the aerosol single-scattering albedo. In other

words, Davies and Hay (1980) have developed the single-scattering model to such a perfection that it is now a competitor with the simplest versions of multiple-scattering approximations. Application of models with more than one layer is not justified as long as the vertical profile of absorbers and scatterers has to be taken from literature values which claim general global applicability.

The major stumbling-block for the application of any radiation model, as sophisticated as it may be, is the fact that a large error has to be taken into account for the radiation measurements. But the results of Chapter 5 point out that the generally accepted error of 5% is most probably too pessimistic. All error bars in this thesis are thus too large. It is a necessity to reassess the inaccuracy of the radiation measurements performed by the Atmospheric Environment Service with the aim of giving more realistic error limits for empirical radiation studies of this kind.

Even with errors of 5% of the measured radiation the results can be used to find certain seasonal characteristics of the aerosol optical depth. The most outstanding feature is a period of high aerosol turbidity in spring which does not last longer than three months. In the northern and western Arctic the aerosol turbidities in summer are about half as great as during the spring maximum. The stations in the southern and especially in the southeastern parts of the Northwest Territories show a secondary period of high

aerosol turbidity in late summer. Due to heavy cloudiness in fall and due to the polar night in winter not many results could be gained for these seasons. But, from the few data available, winter seems to be a period of low aerosol turbidity. This result does not support the assertions of various researchers who, by making only few measurements, claim that winter is the period of high and summer the period of low aerosol turbidity.

The results gained in this thesis rather suggest that three regimes are interfering:

Firstly, the background aerosol regime which amounts to about $\tau_a = 0.05$ and is comparable in size to the aerosol turbidity of the remotest place on Earth: Antarctica.

Secondly, there is a spring regime which doubles or triples or even quadruples the aerosol turbidity for several weeks in spring. The data of 1978 and 1979 show that it occurs in the southern and eastern portions of the Northwest Territories earlier than it does in the northern and western portions. As the Arctic is almost unpopulated and there is continuous snowcover throughout the Canadian Arctic in spring the aerosol must be imported. But it must not be concluded that the 'aerosol cloud' moves in a southeasterly flow over the Arctic as the mean flow would be capable of distributing the 'aerosol cloud' in much less time than one or two months.

Thirdly, there is a summer regime which affects only the southern and eastern parts of the Northwest Territories.

This regime is essentially the same regime that is responsible for the midlatitudinal summer maximum (see the first lines of Table 1). It is due to the fact that any surface free of snow is a potential aerosol source, especially in combination with the occurrence of convective storms. In the case of the Arctic it may also be due to forest fires in the adjacent boreal forests.

With respect to what was said in Chapter 2 about the origin of the arctic aerosol, a plausible explanation for the short but intensive spring maximum seems to be the duststorm hypothesis. As duststorms do not only occur in the semi-deserts and deserts of central Asia it should be worthwhile investigating whether dust from similar occurrences on the North American prairies can reach the Canadian Arctic during spring.

The lengthy determination of the single-scattering albedo did unfortunately not contribute conclusively to the solution of the problem of the aerosol's origin. This is so because the final result of 0.81 does not clearly indicate whether the aerosol is typically a natural one or typically a man-made one. The large error bar of the final result is further aggravating its interpretability.

Furthermore, a warning should be issued at this point against the use of the aerosol single-scattering albedo as a clearcut indicator of the aerosol's origin. This has three reasons:

Table 5 showed already that desert dust storms may produce relatively low single-scattering albedos due to the fact that dried and ground remnants of plants behave optically like man-made aerosols. The same is true for ashes from forest fires. Although some efforts have been made to determine the imaginary part of the refractive index for various substances (see Chapter 2) the same attention should also be given to the determination of the single-scattering albedo of these substances because the latter can be calculated from the former only if the particle size-distribution is known (see Figure 2). It should be kept in mind that it is the single-scattering albedo which is ultimately the variable used in many radiation and even global climatic models.

The second reason why the aerosol single-scattering albedo is not an optimal tracer for aerosols is the fact that the particle size-distribution undergoes changes with the ageing of an aerosol. Mie theory shows that the scattering and absorption cross-sections of a dielectric sphere change rapidly when the radius of the sphere increases. Therefore, with the change of a particle size-distribution a change of the ratio of the total absorption cross-section to the total scattering cross-section per unit mass of aerosol occurs and thus the single-scattering albedo changes.

Another reason why the aerosol single-scattering albedo might be changeable is its dependence on relative humidity

(Hänel, 1976). As this dependence is only important for relative humidities greater than 80% it affects a small portion of the entire data set used. But in general it has to be considered, too.

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Appendix A: Data for Resolute

The columns have the following meaning:

- 1: line number
- 2: year
- 3: month
- 4: day
- 5: hour
- 6: global solar radiation ($\text{kJ/m}^2\text{hour}$)
- 7: diffuse solar radiation ($\text{kJ/m}^2\text{hour}$)
- 8: reflected solar radiation ($\text{kJ/m}^2\text{hour}$) (****: missing)
- 9: ozone (cm NTP)
- 10: precipitable water (cm liquid)
- 11: station pressure (kPa)
- 12: station temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- 13: cloudiness (tenths)
- 14: relative humidity (%)
- 15: visibility (km)
- 16: wind direction (degrees) (0: calms)
- 17: cosine of the solar zenith angle
- 18: ozone transmissivity
- 19: Rayleigh transmissivity
- 20: water vapor absorptivity
- 21: aerosol optical depth
- 22: aerosol single-scattering albedo

Resolute

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

1	1978	2	17	12	133	81	84	0	388	0.18	100.88	-22.2	0	64	16.1	80	0.060	0.878	0.837	0.133	0.088	1.028
2	1978	2	17	13	136	81	89	0	389	0.18	100.88	-22.7	0	65	16.1	80	0.060	0.878	0.837	0.133	0.088	1.028
3	1978	2	22	12	341	136	136	0	428	0.18	101.08	-22.2	0	66	16.1	80	0.081	0.895	0.886	0.122	0.008	
4	1978	2	22	13	350	132	132	0	428	0.18	101.08	-21.3	0	68	24.1	0	0.081	0.895	0.886	0.122	0.014	
5	1978	2	28	12	328	138	138	0	448	0.10	101.38	-28.3	0	68	4.8	310	0.101	0.902	0.825	0.089	0.033	
6	1978	2	28	13	307	138	138	0	448	0.10	101.38	-27.8	0	67	8	300	0.101	0.902	0.825	0.089	0.046	
7	1978	2	28	14	281	112	170	0	448	0.10	101.38	-27.8	0	63	12.8	380	0.083	0.882	0.899	0.104	0.034	0.718
8	1978	2	28	11	316	128	222	0	470	0.18	101.58	-28.0	0	66	24.1	360	0.102	0.900	0.829	0.111	0.033	0.704
9	1978	2	28	12	368	151	268	0	470	0.18	101.58	-28.5	0	66	24.1	360	0.120	0.908	0.851	0.111	0.044	0.732
10	1978	2	28	13	372	173	277	0	470	0.18	101.58	-30.8	0	61	24.1	320	0.120	0.908	0.851	0.111	0.056	0.882
11	1978	3	18	12	908	286	286	0	525	0.10	98.77	-35.8	0	62	24.1	340	0.247	0.937	0.734	0.078	0.067	
12	1978	3	18	14	808	280	280	0	525	0.10	98.77	-35.0	0	62	24.1	340	0.228	0.934	0.725	0.078	0.066	
13	1978	3	18	15	860	245	245	0	525	0.10	98.77	-34.7	0	62	24.1	320	0.195	0.927	0.703	0.081	0.064	
14	1978	3	18	16	462	187	187	0	525	0.10	98.77	-34.5	0	60	24.1	340	0.145	0.914	0.665	0.088	0.057	
15	1978	3	22	12	948	385	385	0	451	0.18	100.41	-33.3	1	65	16.1	330	0.267	0.945	0.754	0.089	0.109	
16	1978	3	22	13	945	378	378	0	451	0.18	100.48	-34.2	0	64	16.1	320	0.249	0.943	0.745	0.089	0.107	
17	1978	3	22	14	877	385	385	0	451	0.18	100.48	-34.2	0	64	16.1	320	0.215	0.937	0.725	0.085	0.104	
18	1978	3	22	15	734	331	331	0	451	0.18	100.48	-34.1	0	65	16.1	330	0.185	0.927	0.691	0.102	0.081	
19	1978	3	22	16	545	257	257	0	451	0.18	100.72	-32.2	8	62	24.1	340	0.185	0.928	0.708	0.103	0.128	
20	1978	3	25	8	668	401	484	0	509	0.20	100.72	-28.7	8	63	24.1	380	0.288	0.941	0.758	0.088	0.080	
21	1978	3	25	14	951	323	557	0	509	0.18	100.82	-31.8	8	63	24.1	340	0.234	0.936	0.740	0.082	0.087	
22	1978	3	25	15	778	285	556	0	509	0.18	100.82	-31.5	8	61	24.1	340	0.185	0.928	0.709	0.088	0.085	0.885
23	1978	3	30	16	981	331	783	0	585	0.18	100.82	-22.5	0	63	16.1	300	0.257	0.937	0.758	0.089	0.085	0.884
24	1978	3	30	17	782	272	617	0	585	0.18	100.82	-22.5	0	63	16.1	300	0.257	0.937	0.758	0.089	0.085	0.884
25	1978	3	30	18	881	212	442	0	585	0.18	100.82	-22.5	0	63	16.1	300	0.257	0.937	0.758	0.089	0.085	0.884
26	1978	4	2	6	573	208	388	0	573	0.08	101.98	-29.8	0	62	12.8	330	0.188	0.913	0.687	0.099	0.054	0.885
27	1978	4	2	8	833	285	571	0	573	0.08	101.98	-29.8	1	62	24.1	110	0.178	0.918	0.706	0.077	0.065	0.782
28	1978	4	2	11	1202	386	832	0	573	0.08	101.98	-29.8	0	61	24.1	110	0.238	0.931	0.745	0.071	0.065	0.841
29	1978	4	2	12	1288	382	892	0	573	0.08	101.98	-29.8	0	61	24.1	70	0.338	0.944	0.781	0.053	0.080	0.823
30	1978	4	2	13	1278	382	904	0	573	0.08	101.98	-29.7	0	61	24.1	70	0.338	0.944	0.781	0.053	0.080	0.823
31	1978	4	3	10	1075	405	751	0	553	0.08	101.02	-31.6	0	60	6.4	40	0.293	0.941	0.770	0.066	0.107	0.948
32	1978	4	3	10	1075	405	751	0	553	0.08	101.02	-31.6	0	60	6.4	40	0.293	0.941	0.770	0.066	0.107	0.948
33	1978	4	3	12	1320	494	801	0	553	0.08	100.95	-30.7	3	61	9.7	40	0.345	0.946	0.790	0.063	0.121	
34	1978	4	3	13	1177	578	830	0	553	0.08	100.88	-29.1	8	64	9.7	40	0.327	0.945	0.790	0.063	0.233	
35	1978	4	3	14	1068	685	785	0	553	0.08	100.88	-29.1	8	64	9.7	40	0.327	0.945	0.790	0.063	0.233	
36	1978	4	10	16	1068	450	558	0	504	0.15	102.10	-27.8	8	67	24.1	180	0.228	0.935	0.774	0.083	0.115	
37	1978	4	10	17	786	348	558	0	504	0.15	102.10	-27.8	8	67	24.1	180	0.228	0.935	0.774	0.083	0.115	
38	1978	4	10	18	524	273	378	0	504	0.15	102.10	-27.8	8	67	24.1	180	0.228	0.935	0.774	0.083	0.115	
39	1978	4	11	8	1007	328	728	0	440	0.23	102.13	-25.9	2	64	15.1	130	0.153	0.820	0.686	0.103	0.095	0.781
40	1978	4	11	12	1450	784	1008	0	440	0.23	102.13	-25.9	2	64	15.1	130	0.153	0.820	0.686	0.103	0.095	0.781
41	1978	4	11	13	1521	743	1035	0	440	0.23	102.10	-25.2	10	68	24.1	120	0.383	0.857	0.814	0.088	0.083	
42	1978	4	13	8	1137	378	378	0	459	0.10	103.24	-24.4	8	66	24.1	120	0.383	0.857	0.814	0.088	0.083	
43	1978	4	13	10	1363	467	378	0	459	0.10	103.24	-24.4	8	66	24.1	120	0.383	0.857	0.814	0.088	0.083	
44	1978	4	13	11	1536	637	378	0	459	0.10	103.34	-30.8	0	61	24.1	320	0.354	0.952	0.809	0.073	0.080	
45	1978	4	13	12	1617	1433	378	0	459	0.10	103.34	-30.8	0	61	24.1	320	0.354	0.952	0.809	0.073	0.080	
46	1978	4	13	13	1823	1612	378	0	459	0.10	103.41	-28.1	0	63	24.1	320	0.405	0.956	0.826	0.067	0.159	
47	1978	4	13	14	1552	715	378	0	459	0.10	103.41	-28.1	0	64	9.7	320	0.405	0.956	0.826	0.067	0.159	
48	1978	4	13	15	1413	453	378	0	459	0.10	103.41	-28.1	0	63	9.7	320	0.388	0.955	0.821	0.067	0.185	
49	1978	4	13	16	1174	414	378	0	459	0.10	103.51	-27.1	0	63	15.1	320	0.388	0.955	0.821	0.067	0.185	
50	1978	4	13	17	905	328	378	0	459	0.10	103.51	-27.1	0	63	15.1	320	0.388	0.955	0.821	0.067	0.185	
51	1978	4	13	18	595	280	417	0	459	0.10	103.51	-26.6	0	65	16.1	320	0.305	0.948	0.782	0.072	0.090	
52	1978	4	14	8	1310	389	378	0	459	0.15	103.18	-28.5	7	65	16.1	320	0.311	0.948	0.782	0.072	0.090	
53	1978	4	14	8	945	382	569	0	452	0.15	103.18	-28.5	7	65	16.1	320	0.311	0.948	0.782	0.072	0.090	
54	1978	4	16	7	844	231	422	0	473	0.18	100.55	-28.8	0	59	24.1	380	0.311	0.948	0.782	0.072	0.090	
55	1978	4	16	8	844	231	422	0	473	0.18	100.55	-28.8	0	59	24.1	380	0.311	0.948	0.782	0.072	0.090	
56	1978	4	16	9	1168	425	778	0	473	0.18	100.55	-27.8	0	62	16.1	320	0.254	0.943	0.715	0.082	0.088	0.718
57	1978	4	16	14	1583	374	1058	0	473	0.18	100.55	-27.8	0	62	16.1	320	0.254	0.943	0.715	0.082	0.088	0.718
58	1978	4	16	15	1462	385	985	0	473	0.18	100.55	-27.8	0	62	16.1	320	0.254	0.943	0.715	0.082	0.088	0.718
59	1978	4	16	16	1462	385	985	0	473	0.18	100.55	-27.8	0	62	16.1	320	0.254	0.943	0.715	0.082	0.088	0.718
60	1978	4	16	16	1220	348	987	0	473	0.18	100.75	-28.0	0	67	24.1	380	0.371	0.984	0.787	0.074	0.064	0.937
													0	67	24.1	380	0.323	0.950	0.781	0.080	0.082	0.880

Resolute

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61	1878	4	16	17	580	317	708	0.473	0.15	100.82	27.8	0	58	24.1	350	0.284	0.943	0.755	0.085	0.085	0.519
62	1878	4	16	18	575	280	518	0.473	0.16	100.85	27.8	0	59	24.1	350	0.198	0.932	0.718	0.092	0.087	0.509
63	1878	4	16	19	412	189	328	0.473	0.16	100.88	28.2	0	60	24.1	350	0.131	0.913	0.680	0.104	0.084	0.573
64	1878	4	16	20	182	130	181	0.473	0.16	100.88	28.2	0	61	24.1	350	0.065	0.877	0.568	0.122	0.082	
65	1878	4	17	6	488	235	288	0.473	0.15	101.36	30.7	0	62	24.1	350	0.137	0.915	0.598	0.103	0.063	
66	1878	4	17	7	780	285	457	0.473	0.15	101.38	30.8	0	63	24.1	350	0.205	0.933	0.725	0.092	0.058	
67	1878	4	17	8	951	300	532	0.473	0.15	101.38	30.8	0	64	24.1	350	0.270	0.943	0.782	0.085	0.072	0.801
68	1878	4	17	9	1208	348	805	0.473	0.15	101.46	30.7	0	65	24.1	350	0.328	0.950	0.788	0.080	0.078	0.805
69	1878	4	17	10	1437	422	948	0.473	0.15	101.46	30.7	0	66	24.1	350	0.376	0.954	0.804	0.077	0.088	0.888
70	1878	4	17	12	1570	544	1082	0.473	0.15	101.46	30.7	0	67	24.1	350	0.428	0.957	0.818	0.073	0.118	
71	1878	4	17	13	1880	618	1087	0.473	0.15	101.53	28.1	1	68	24.1	350	0.410	0.956	0.815	0.078	0.082	
72	1878	4	17	14	1601	447	1045	0.473	0.15	101.58	25.7	2	69	24.1	350	0.378	0.954	0.805	0.076	0.082	0.882
73	1878	4	17	15	1431	434	973	0.473	0.15	101.58	25.7	2	70	24.1	350	0.328	0.950	0.788	0.080	0.082	
74	1878	4	17	16	1156	402	837	0.473	0.15	101.58	24.8	4	71	24.1	350	0.270	0.943	0.755	0.084	0.108	
75	1878	4	17	17	838	357	672	0.473	0.15	101.53	24.8	4	72	24.1	350	0.205	0.933	0.725	0.092	0.084	
76	1878	4	18	9	908	335	517	0.470	0.23	101.78	27.5	7	73	24.1	350	0.145	0.915	0.685	0.102	0.084	
77	1878	4	18	10	1453	543	961	0.470	0.23	101.88	27.1	7	74	24.1	350	0.185	0.925	0.715	0.092	0.084	
78	1878	4	18	11	1490	520	993	0.470	0.23	101.88	27.1	7	75	24.1	350	0.225	0.935	0.755	0.082	0.084	
79	1878	4	18	13	1783	715	1188	0.470	0.23	101.88	25.4	4	76	24.1	350	0.265	0.945	0.795	0.082	0.084	
80	1878	4	18	14	1488	591	1020	0.470	0.23	101.88	25.4	4	77	24.1	350	0.305	0.955	0.835	0.082	0.084	
81	1878	4	18	15	1945	734	1288	0.470	0.23	101.88	25.4	4	78	24.1	350	0.345	0.965	0.875	0.082	0.084	
82	1878	4	18	16	1747	654	1106	0.467	0.25	100.85	24.2	5	79	24.1	350	0.285	0.945	0.785	0.082	0.084	
83	1878	4	18	17	1747	654	1106	0.467	0.25	100.85	24.2	5	80	24.1	350	0.325	0.955	0.825	0.082	0.084	
84	1878	4	18	18	1750	784	1106	0.467	0.25	100.75	24.0	3	81	24.1	350	0.365	0.965	0.865	0.082	0.084	
85	1878	4	19	14	1405	783	941	0.467	0.25	100.75	24.0	3	82	24.1	350	0.405	0.975	0.905	0.082	0.084	
86	1878	4	21	16	1747	280	573	0.452	0.20	100.85	17.2	8	83	24.1	350	0.445	0.985	0.945	0.082	0.084	
87	1878	4	22	8	1128	555	774	0.458	0.30	100.75	15.8	7	84	24.1	350	0.485	0.995	0.985	0.082	0.084	
88	1878	4	22	10	1555	414	1022	0.458	0.28	100.75	15.8	7	85	24.1	350	0.525	1.005	1.005	0.082	0.084	
89	1878	4	23	11	1710	447	1128	0.458	0.28	100.75	15.7	5	86	24.1	350	0.565	1.015	1.015	0.082	0.084	
90	1878	4	23	11	1159	888	781	0.470	0.28	101.08	17.3	5	87	24.1	350	0.605	1.025	1.025	0.082	0.084	
91	1878	4	23	11	1521	873	1027	0.470	0.28	101.08	15.2	10	88	24.1	350	0.645	1.035	1.035	0.082	0.084	
92	1878	4	23	12	1846	910	1211	0.470	0.28	101.08	15.2	10	89	24.1	350	0.685	1.045	1.045	0.082	0.084	
93	1878	4	27	16	1211	852	939	0.469	0.33	102.00	18.3	8	90	24.1	350	0.725	1.055	1.055	0.082	0.084	
94	1878	4	28	7	867	358	555	0.413	0.33	102.27	23.5	6	91	24.1	350	0.765	1.065	1.065	0.082	0.084	
95	1878	4	28	8	874	423	555	0.413	0.33	102.30	23.1	0	92	24.1	350	0.805	1.075	1.075	0.082	0.084	
96	1878	4	28	17	1152	402	947	0.413	0.33	102.54	18.8	0	93	24.1	350	0.845	1.085	1.085	0.082	0.084	
97	1878	4	28	18	884	355	733	0.413	0.33	102.54	18.8	0	94	24.1	350	0.885	1.095	1.095	0.082	0.084	
98	1878	4	28	19	804	312	525	0.413	0.30	102.54	20.1	0	95	24.1	350	0.925	1.105	1.105	0.082	0.084	
99	1878	4	28	21	228	138	186	0.413	0.30	102.57	20.7	0	96	24.1	350	0.965	1.115	1.115	0.082	0.084	
100	1878	4	29	7	826	338	571	0.381	0.30	102.33	18.6	2	97	24.1	350	1.005	1.125	1.125	0.082	0.084	
101	1878	5	2	6	747	288	555	0.432	0.33	100.99	18.8	2	98	24.1	350	1.045	1.135	1.135	0.082	0.084	
102	1878	5	2	10	1871	555	1318	0.432	0.30	101.05	18.7	3	99	24.1	350	1.085	1.145	1.145	0.082	0.084	
103	1878	5	2	17	1282	408	1030	0.432	0.28	101.02	18.6	0	100	24.1	350	1.125	1.155	1.155	0.082	0.084	
104	1878	5	2	18	985	380	811	0.432	0.28	101.02	18.6	0	101	24.1	350	1.165	1.165	1.165	0.082	0.084	
105	1878	5	2	19	700	287	585	0.432	0.28	101.02	20.2	0	102	24.1	350	1.205	1.175	1.175	0.082	0.084	
106	1878	5	2	20	488	272	384	0.432	0.28	100.88	20.8	0	103	24.1	350	1.245	1.185	1.185	0.082	0.084	
107	1878	5	2	21	328	314	228	0.432	0.28	100.88	20.8	0	104	24.1	350	1.285	1.195	1.195	0.082	0.084	
108	1878	5	3	11	1853	490	1434	0.408	0.28	100.98	21.4	0	105	24.1	350	1.325	1.205	1.205	0.082	0.084	
109	1878	5	3	12	2072	511	1489	0.408	0.28	101.32	20.7	2	106	24.1	350	1.365	1.215	1.215	0.082	0.084	
110	1878	5	3	13	2072	511	1489	0.408	0.28	101.32	20.7	2	107	24.1	350	1.405	1.225	1.225	0.082	0.084	
111	1878	5	3	14	1988	515	1359	0.408	0.28	101.38	20.8	0	108	24.1	350	1.445	1.235	1.235	0.082	0.084	
112	1878	5	3	15	1812	557	1258	0.408	0.28	101.45	20.4	0	109	24.1	350	1.485	1.245	1.245	0.082	0.084	
113	1878	5	3	17	1242	540	917	0.408	0.28	101.53	20.0	0	110	24.1	350	1.525	1.255	1.255	0.082	0.084	
114	1878	5	3	18	997	440	748	0.408	0.28	101.88	18.6	5	111	24.1	350	1.565	1.265	1.265	0.082	0.084	
115	1878	5	3	21	262	278	226	0.408	0.30	101.80	18.8	3	112	24.1	350	1.605	1.275	1.275	0.082	0.084	
116	1878	5	4	8	1408	408	814	0.408	0.33	102.10	23.8	0	113	24.1	350	1.645	1.285	1.285	0.082	0.084	
117	1878	5	4	10	1890	538	1238	0.408	0.33	102.10	23.8	0	114	24.1	350	1.685	1.295	1.295	0.082	0.084	
118	1878	5	4	11	2094	557	1328	0.408	0.33	102.10	20.1	1	115	24.1	350	1.725	1.305	1.305	0.082	0.084	
119	1878	5	4	12	2158	904	1368	0.408	0.33	102.03	18.2	1	116	24.1	350	1.765	1.315	1.315	0.082	0.084	
120	1878	5	4	13	2055	1247	1354	0.408	0.33	102.03	18.7	3	117	24.1	350	1.805	1.325	1.325	0.082	0.084	

Resolute

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121	1978	5	4	14	1936	562	1261	0.408	0.33	102.10	-18.3	8	74	18.1	320	0.486	0.884	0.840	0.083	0.233	
122	1978	5	4	15	1852	565	1238	0.408	0.33	102.10	-18.1	2	71	24.1	320	0.463	0.882	0.832	0.081	0.086	
123	1978	5	5	8	1459	452	917	0.391	0.43	102.06	-17.3	4	73	24.1	310	0.363	0.958	0.804	0.108	0.084	
124	1978	5	5	8	1679	523	1093	0.391	0.43	102.03	-17.1	1	74	24.1	310	0.420	0.981	0.821	0.101	0.080	
125	1978	5	5	10	1753	703	1170	0.391	0.43	102.00	-16.1	2	70	24.1	320	0.467	0.983	0.833	0.083	0.182	
126	1978	5	5	13	2083	737	1358	0.391	0.41	101.93	-14.2	1	88	24.1	310	0.517	0.985	0.843	0.083	0.186	
127	1978	5	5	18	1083	473	781	0.391	0.41	101.80	-12.6	6	78	64.4	280	0.298	0.953	0.778	0.108	0.140	
128	1978	5	5	17	1375	507	1026	0.416	0.28	99.98	-16.6	1	88	16.1	110	0.378	0.957	0.784	0.091	0.130	
129	1978	5	5	16	1093	460	831	0.416	0.30	99.94	-16.7	1	88	24.1	90	0.313	0.953	0.772	0.088	0.136	
130	1978	5	5	21	338	193	286	0.416	0.30	99.94	-16.7	1	88	24.1	70	0.128	0.918	0.680	0.128	0.100	
131	1978	5	5	9	1636	634	1136	0.420	0.30	99.91	-14.3	6	72	16.1	40	0.438	0.981	0.811	0.089	0.166	
132	1978	5	5	9	17	1304	862	947	0.420	0.30	100.21	-11.8	1	74	24.1	110	0.381	0.957	0.787	0.083	0.187
133	1978	5	5	16	817	485	886	0.420	0.30	100.21	-12.1	1	72	24.1	60	0.317	0.953	0.775	0.088	0.253	
134	1978	5	5	19	836	334	648	0.420	0.30	100.28	-13.6	1	73	24.1	70	0.261	0.946	0.746	0.108	0.100	
135	1978	5	5	20	582	330	467	0.420	0.30	100.31	-13.8	1	72	24.1	70	0.188	0.938	0.707	0.113	0.130	
136	1978	5	11	1	2134	707	1432	0.442	0.51	99.71	-7.1	9	82	8.7	70	0.528	0.954	0.828	0.088	0.113	
137	1978	5	12	7	1220	338	804	0.471	0.18	100.18	-17.8	0	88	16.1	120	0.334	0.951	0.781	0.082	0.086	
138	1978	5	13	6	1615	397	887	0.471	0.20	100.21	-17.0	0	70	24.1	100	0.397	0.958	0.802	0.081	0.084	
139	1978	5	15	6	849	324	598	0.438	0.25	101.16	-17.7	3	70	24.1	60	0.278	0.947	0.784	0.087	0.132	
140	1978	5	15	7	1284	378	884	0.438	0.25	101.16	-18.2	2	73	24.1	80	0.341	0.953	0.790	0.081	0.071	
141	1978	5	15	8	1643	436	1087	0.438	0.25	101.16	-18.2	2	70	24.1	60	0.404	0.958	0.810	0.087	0.078	
142	1978	5	15	16	1809	410	1261	0.438	0.25	101.36	-11.9	1	72	64.4	40	0.481	0.981	0.828	0.087	0.054	
143	1978	5	15	17	1843	367	1123	0.438	0.25	101.36	-11.7	0	67	64.4	40	0.404	0.953	0.812	0.087	0.084	
144	1978	5	15	18	1245	324	934	0.438	0.25	101.36	-11.8	0	67	64.4	40	0.341	0.953	0.782	0.081	0.088	
145	1978	5	15	20	681	289	738	0.438	0.25	101.36	-12.2	0	76	64.4	20	0.278	0.947	0.765	0.087	0.088	
146	1978	5	15	20	681	289	738	0.438	0.25	101.36	-12.2	0	80	64.4	40	0.213	0.938	0.730	0.104	0.078	
147	1978	5	16	21	471	188	378	0.438	0.25	101.36	-12.8	0	76	64.4	80	0.187	0.928	0.688	0.114	0.080	
148	1978	5	16	17	1646	378	1088	0.458	0.30	101.19	-11.8	1	77	24.1	20	0.408	0.957	0.812	0.081	0.057	
149	1978	5	16	18	1248	337	907	0.455	0.30	101.19	-11.8	1	78	24.1	20	0.345	0.952	0.782	0.088	0.065	
150	1978	5	16	18	957	286	708	0.455	0.30	101.19	-11.8	0	78	24.1	20	0.280	0.948	0.766	0.089	0.087	
151	1978	5	16	20	697	235	532	0.455	0.28	101.16	-12.1	0	71	24.1	30	0.217	0.937	0.732	0.107	0.064	
152	1978	5	16	21	471	178	367	0.455	0.28	101.16	-12.1	0	72	64.4	40	0.181	0.928	0.680	0.116	0.080	
153	1978	6	4	7	1834	781	1330	0.396	0.53	99.81	-7.8	8	84	24.1	10	0.399	0.950	0.800	0.107	0.081	
154	1978	6	4	8	1812	487	1323	0.396	0.53	99.81	-7.8	8	86	24.1	30	0.515	0.955	0.828	0.100	0.118	
155	1978	6	4	8	2100	734	1537	0.396	0.53	99.81	-8.4	5	83	24.1	30	0.273	0.950	0.758	0.118	0.075	
156	1978	6	4	20	805	298	735	0.396	0.51	100.11	-8.5	4	86	64.4	30	0.517	0.958	0.830	0.088	0.058	
157	1978	6	5	8	2048	495	1420	0.404	0.46	100.31	-4.8	6	88	64.4	30	0.482	0.953	0.819	0.088	0.048	
158	1978	6	5	17	1781	401	1300	0.404	0.46	100.31	-4.8	1	88	64.4	20	0.400	0.950	0.803	0.103	0.058	
159	1978	6	5	18	1489	393	1118	0.404	0.46	100.31	-4.8	1	88	64.4	20	0.337	0.958	0.783	0.108	0.088	
160	1978	6	5	20	581	303	736	0.404	0.43	100.36	-5.2	1	87	64.4	380	0.278	0.950	0.758	0.112	0.082	
161	1978	6	5	20	581	303	736	0.404	0.43	100.36	-5.2	1	88	64.4	380	0.220	0.942	0.729	0.119	0.084	
162	1978	6	5	21	706	228	567	0.404	0.43	100.41	-7.4	1	90	64.4	340	0.178	0.934	0.698	0.127	0.043	
163	1978	6	5	22	542	184	428	0.404	0.43	100.41	-7.4	1	84	64.4	330	0.222	0.942	0.731	0.117	0.0	
164	1978	6	5	4	1078	245	555	0.412	0.41	100.45	-10.8	0	88	64.4	340	0.277	0.948	0.780	0.111	0.020	
165	1978	6	5	5	1090	330	555	0.412	0.41	100.45	-11.0	0	88	64.4	340	0.338	0.958	0.788	0.108	0.080	
166	1978	6	5	5	1239	571	827	0.412	0.41	100.45	-11.2	2	87	64.4	380	0.402	0.958	0.808	0.089	0.274	
167	1978	6	5	7	1493	833	1019	0.412	0.41	100.45	-8.2	8	90	64.4	340	0.483	0.982	0.821	0.085	0.088	
168	1978	6	5	8	1880	621	1274	0.412	0.41	100.48	-8.0	4	87	64.4	340	0.518	0.988	0.833	0.082	0.080	
169	1978	6	5	8	2080	485	1374	0.412	0.41	100.52	-8.0	4	88	64.4	40	0.228	0.948	0.732	0.119	0.048	
170	1978	6	5	4	743	233	555	0.390	0.43	100.35	-7.9	5	81	64.4	40	0.281	0.951	0.781	0.112	0.082	
171	1978	6	5	8	948	259	555	0.390	0.43	100.35	-7.9	3	82	64.4	40	0.342	0.957	0.788	0.108	0.080	
172	1978	6	5	1217	302	781	0.390	0.43	100.35	-7.4	1	88	64.4	40	0.281	0.958	0.788	0.108	0.080		
173	1978	6	5	1214	686	594	0.398	0.44	1.02	100.11	-0.9	8	88	64.4	0	0.478	0.980	0.822	0.114	0.043	
174	1978	6	24	8	1236	435	528	0.368	0.78	100.21	-0.8	3	83	64.4	280	0.531	0.987	0.833	0.110	0.028	
175	1978	6	24	8	1710	305	545	0.368	0.78	100.21	-1.2	1	82	64.4	0	0.578	0.988	0.841	0.108	0.028	
176	1978	6	24	10	1982	348	636	0.368	0.81	100.21	-2.4	1	78	64.4	30	0.607	0.988	0.848	0.107	0.024	
177	1978	6	24	11	2370	401	724	0.368	0.81	100.21	-1.9	1	78	64.4	30	0.607	0.988	0.848	0.107	0.024	
178	1978	6	24	12	2447	568	747	0.368	0.84	100.21	-1.9	1	83	64.4	340	0.823	0.970	0.848	0.107	0.073	
179	1978	6	24	13	2803	876	753	0.368	0.84	100.21	-2.3	1	77	64.4	340	0.823	0.970	0.848	0.107	0.204	

Resolute

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181	1878	8	8	20	480	188	148	0.348	0.83	100.11	1.1	8	85	84.4	180	0.170	0.839	0.832	0.134	0.064
182	1878	8	11	16	1626	844	418	0.338	0.84	98.47	2.3	8	78	2.0	0	0.459	0.866	0.812	0.116	0.143
183	1878	8	11	16	1385	243	388	0.338	0.84	98.47	2.3	8	78	2.0	0	0.459	0.866	0.801	0.120	0.050
184	1878	8	11	17	1183	201	324	0.338	0.88	98.47	3.7	8	78	2.0	0	0.281	0.861	0.784	0.125	0.028
185	1878	8	11	18	981	272	270	0.338	0.88	98.47	4.2	8	80	2.0	0	0.281	0.866	0.784	0.123	0.061
186	1878	8	11	19	807	151	174	0.338	0.88	98.47	4.6	7	78	2.0	0	0.225	0.848	0.728	0.141	0.084
187	1878	8	22	13	1226	893	388	0.347	0.88	100.31	-0.3	8	86	84.4	330	0.378	0.864	0.810	0.108	0.866
188	1878	8	5	13	1270	277	426	0.306	0.88	101.88	-3.6	8	87	16.1	330	0.378	0.864	0.808	0.113	0.078
189	1878	8	5	14	1185	288	322	0.306	0.81	101.88	-3.4	1	83	32.2	330	0.381	0.863	0.800	0.118	0.088
190	1878	8	5	15	1087	338	281	0.306	0.81	101.88	-3.1	2	85	32.2	330	0.327	0.861	0.788	0.118	0.088
191	1878	8	14	12	1018	342	286	0.300	0.88	101.18	-8.1	8	84	16.1	340	0.323	0.861	0.784	0.110	0.133
192	1878	8	2	13	378	230	284	0.558	0.06	98.87	-39.1	0	81	12.9	110	0.123	0.808	0.856	0.074	0.133
193	1878	8	2	14	318	222	288	0.558	0.06	98.87	-40.8	0	81	11.3	130	0.115	0.888	0.837	0.077	0.145
194	1878	8	5	14	380	171	322	0.828	0.10	100.78	-38.7	0	81	24.1	320	0.135	0.808	0.864	0.082	0.074
195	1878	8	5	15	278	146	253	0.828	0.10	100.82	-39.7	0	81	24.1	320	0.101	0.893	0.824	0.088	0.073
196	1878	8	7	12	585	248	383	0.472	0.13	100.78	-37.0	0	86	4.8	350	0.188	0.824	0.883	0.082	0.060
197	1878	8	7	13	578	287	383	0.472	0.13	100.78	-36.8	0	87	4.8	340	0.188	0.824	0.893	0.082	0.074
198	1878	8	7	14	561	293	375	0.472	0.13	100.82	-36.3	8	80	8.0	330	0.148	0.818	0.877	0.085	0.022
199	1878	8	7	15	415	170	281	0.472	0.13	100.88	-35.8	1	83	8.0	320	0.114	0.806	0.841	0.102	0.022
200	1878	8	8	15	335	201	278	0.671	0.10	101.08	-37.3	1	83	24.1	70	0.188	0.801	0.857	0.083	0.126
201	1878	8	10	11	421	188	388	0.847	0.10	100.25	-33.8	0	84	9.7	140	0.188	0.823	0.892	0.085	0.135
202	1878	8	10	12	582	221	444	0.847	0.10	100.21	-35.0	0	84	9.7	120	0.188	0.823	0.705	0.083	0.080
203	1878	8	10	13	581	210	487	0.847	0.10	100.21	-37.1	0	81	9.7	120	0.188	0.823	0.705	0.083	0.080
204	1878	8	10	14	846	202	418	0.847	0.10	100.21	-36.1	0	87	9.7	150	0.188	0.818	0.882	0.086	0.080
205	1878	8	10	15	408	164	324	0.847	0.10	100.25	-36.6	0	86	16.1	350	0.134	0.806	0.880	0.081	0.085
206	1878	8	11	13	807	204	472	0.814	0.13	100.88	-32.0	0	88	24.1	300	0.193	0.827	0.712	0.088	0.080
207	1878	8	11	14	842	193	439	0.814	0.13	100.88	-33.1	0	88	24.1	270	0.178	0.823	0.698	0.091	0.067
208	1878	8	11	15	434	181	369	0.654	0.13	100.88	-35.1	2	86	24.1	170	0.141	0.812	0.688	0.086	0.081
209	1878	8	13	9	341	127	210	0.455	0.15	100.88	-28.5	0	87	24.1	280	0.106	0.804	0.630	0.108	0.023
210	1878	8	13	10	517	177	340	0.455	0.18	100.85	-28.2	0	80	24.1	310	0.154	0.823	0.683	0.104	0.035
211	1878	8	13	11	860	212	436	0.455	0.18	100.82	-28.4	0	80	24.1	330	0.183	0.832	0.710	0.088	0.039
212	1878	8	13	12	712	246	491	0.455	0.18	100.82	-28.6	0	88	24.1	330	0.207	0.835	0.723	0.086	0.088
213	1878	8	13	13	700	289	501	0.455	0.18	100.72	-29.4	0	88	24.1	350	0.207	0.835	0.722	0.086	0.085
214	1878	8	13	14	635	273	459	0.455	0.20	100.85	-31.2	0	88	9.7	350	0.158	0.823	0.710	0.102	0.078
215	1878	8	13	15	486	208	378	0.455	0.20	100.85	-31.8	0	88	9.7	350	0.154	0.823	0.682	0.108	0.081
216	1878	8	13	16	310	154	248	0.455	0.20	100.88	-31.8	0	85	9.7	330	0.106	0.805	0.828	0.118	0.057
217	1878	8	13	17	865	278	578	0.511	0.23	100.28	-31.3	0	83	24.1	130	0.227	0.834	0.732	0.100	0.128
218	1878	8	13	18	712	274	558	0.511	0.20	100.25	-31.2	0	83	24.1	130	0.227	0.834	0.732	0.087	0.102
219	1878	8	13	19	718	287	558	0.511	0.20	100.25	-31.3	0	83	24.1	140	0.208	0.831	0.721	0.088	0.085
220	1878	8	16	18	588	206	482	0.511	0.20	100.23	-31.3	0	82	24.1	130	0.178	0.823	0.686	0.104	0.043
221	1878	8	16	19	380	164	322	0.511	0.20	100.23	-31.3	0	82	24.1	150	0.128	0.807	0.851	0.109	0.073
222	1878	8	16	20	864	423	605	0.489	0.23	101.83	-25.3	7	82	2.8	0	0.287	0.840	0.783	0.098	0.135
223	1878	8	25	13	1010	283	738	0.675	0.05	98.17	-34.1	0	88	32.2	80	0.287	0.838	0.786	0.058	0.078
224	1878	8	25	14	928	293	687	0.675	0.05	98.17	-33.7	0	87	12.9	80	0.288	0.837	0.748	0.058	0.086
225	1878	8	26	9	870	213	446	0.540	0.08	100.35	-32.0	0	85	32.2	10	0.288	0.825	0.710	0.078	0.083
226	1878	8	26	10	821	255	594	0.540	0.08	100.41	-30.9	0	86	24.1	80	0.281	0.834	0.741	0.070	0.071
227	1878	8	26	11	957	286	896	0.540	0.08	100.45	-29.8	0	86	24.1	0	0.275	0.840	0.758	0.087	0.060
228	1878	8	26	12	1032	290	758	0.540	0.08	100.52	-30.7	0	87	24.1	80	0.283	0.842	0.767	0.086	0.078
229	1878	8	26	13	1032	301	780	0.540	0.08	100.55	-29.4	0	87	24.1	80	0.283	0.842	0.767	0.086	0.080
230	1878	8	26	14	954	282	711	0.540	0.08	100.82	-30.1	0	86	24.1	110	0.275	0.840	0.760	0.067	0.080
231	1878	8	26	15	786	248	620	0.540	0.08	100.72	-30.2	0	86	24.1	100	0.281	0.834	0.743	0.070	0.078
232	1878	8	26	16	585	194	483	0.540	0.08	100.72	-30.4	0	87	24.1	80	0.182	0.826	0.713	0.075	0.082
233	1878	8	27	9	850	235	455	0.506	0.10	101.18	-31.4	1	87	54.4	80	0.198	0.828	0.720	0.082	0.068
234	1878	8	27	13	1047	384	755	0.506	0.10	101.18	-28.4	0	87	24.1	70	0.300	0.845	0.774	0.072	0.107
235	1878	8	27	14	957	347	688	0.506	0.10	101.18	-28.6	0	88	16.1	70	0.282	0.843	0.786	0.073	0.116
236	1878	8	27	15	787	327	600	0.506	0.10	101.18	-28.1	0	88	9.7	80	0.248	0.838	0.748	0.078	0.133
237	1878	8	27	16	592	256	475	0.506	0.10	101.18	-28.0	0	88	9.7	80	0.198	0.828	0.720	0.082	0.122
238	1878	8	28	10	911	312	844	0.526	0.13	100.48	-31.7	0	83	24.1	0	0.313	0.838	0.782	0.081	0.080
239	1878	8	28	12	1072	335	776	0.526	0.13	100.48	-30.0	0	84	16.1	0	0.313	0.845	0.775	0.078	0.104
240	1878	8	30	14	1055	404	781	0.527	0.13	100.85	-26.5	0	87	18.3	30	0.301	0.844	0.773	0.077	0.124

Resolute

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241	1978	4	5	9	1032	382	651	0.505	0.23	101.53	-22.5	0	65	68.3	0.283	0.340	0.760	0.086	0.058	
242	1978	4	6	10	1230	536	784	0.505	0.23	101.49	-22.9	0	62	68.8	0.311	0.348	0.761	0.091	0.114	
243	1978	4	6	11	1372	678	885	0.505	0.23	101.55	-22.4	0	62	68.8	0.346	0.348	0.784	0.089	0.171	
244	1978	4	6	12	1485	1303	947	0.505	0.23	101.48	-22.0	0	64	68.8	0.363	0.361	0.800	0.087	0.733	
245	1978	4	6	13	1447	1247	842	0.505	0.23	101.46	-21.9	0	64	68.8	0.363	0.361	0.800	0.087	0.856	
246	1978	4	6	14	1220	707	816	0.505	0.23	101.46	-21.7	0	64	68.8	0.346	0.349	0.784	0.089	0.278	
247	1978	4	6	15	712	842	518	0.505	0.23	101.42	-21.7	0	63	68.8	0.283	0.340	0.758	0.085	0.652	
248	1978	4	7	14	1276	487	960	0.532	0.18	101.73	-27.4	0	63	68.1	0.317	0.345	0.758	0.082	0.318	0.918
249	1978	4	7	15	1090	489	859	0.532	0.18	101.73	-27.4	0	64	68.1	0.268	0.338	0.764	0.085	0.157	0.893
250	1978	4	7	16	448	410	693	0.532	0.18	101.73	-27.2	0	62	68.1	0.210	0.328	0.764	0.085	0.177	0.894
251	1978	4	7	17	532	312	448	0.532	0.18	101.78	-27.1	0	62	68.1	0.210	0.328	0.731	0.085	0.220	0.916
252	1978	4	8		860	389	740	0.501	0.18	102.10	-25.5	0	63	68.1	0.275	0.342	0.768	0.086	0.107	0.908
253	1978	4	8	10	1183	410	888	0.501	0.18	102.13	-25.9	0	64	68.2	0.324	0.347	0.780	0.084	0.103	0.908
254	1978	4	8	11	1384	467	984	0.501	0.18	102.13	-25.2	0	63	68.3	0.358	0.350	0.802	0.082	0.108	0.986
255	1978	4	8	12	1453	528	1030	0.501	0.18	102.17	-25.8	0	61	68.3	0.375	0.352	0.809	0.080	0.120	1.031
256	1978	4	8	13	1453	528	1017	0.501	0.18	102.20	-25.2	0	62	68.4	0.375	0.352	0.809	0.080	0.120	1.033
257	1978	4	8	14	1354	478	955	0.501	0.18	102.20	-25.4	0	67	68.4	0.324	0.347	0.791	0.084	0.087	0.891
258	1978	4	8	15	1183	384	862	0.501	0.18	102.23	-25.1	0	62	68.3	0.275	0.342	0.770	0.088	0.084	0.864
259	1978	4	8	16	980	341	718	0.501	0.18	102.20	-24.7	0	62	68.3	0.275	0.342	0.770	0.088	0.088	0.841
260	1978	4	8	17	706	276	542	0.501	0.18	102.23	-24.7	0	65	68.4	0.281	0.344	0.775	0.100	0.118	0.803
261	1978	4	8	18	823	345	716	0.486	0.28	102.54	-22.4	0	65	68.4	0.330	0.349	0.785	0.085	0.115	0.823
262	1978	4	9	10	1148	390	859	0.486	0.28	102.54	-22.0	0	66	68.4	0.364	0.352	0.807	0.082	0.118	0.898
263	1978	4	9	11	1326	447	947	0.486	0.28	102.57	-21.6	0	65	68.4	0.364	0.352	0.807	0.082	0.115	0.898
264	1978	4	9	12	1408	472	997	0.486	0.28	102.64	-20.8	0	65	68.4	0.364	0.352	0.814	0.084	0.117	0.918
265	1978	4	9	13	1408	472	991	0.486	0.30	102.64	-20.8	0	65	68.4	0.364	0.352	0.814	0.084	0.117	0.918
266	1978	4	9	14	1328	443	940	0.486	0.30	102.64	-18.8	0	66	68.3	0.364	0.352	0.808	0.086	0.113	0.802
267	1978	4	9	15	1148	377	849	0.486	0.33	102.64	-18.4	0	66	68.3	0.330	0.349	0.788	0.101	0.105	0.816
268	1978	4	9	16	823	320	708	0.486	0.33	102.67	-18.2	0	66	68.3	0.330	0.349	0.788	0.101	0.105	0.816
269	1978	4	9	17	844	258	518	0.486	0.33	102.84	-18.0	0	66	68.4	0.222	0.336	0.744	0.112	0.116	0.783
270	1978	4	10	6	458	168	348	0.438	0.48	101.93	-18.7	1	68	68.1	0.131	0.318	0.665	0.140	0.007	
271	1978	4	10	7	725	223	549	0.438	0.48	101.85	-18.6	0	62	68.1	0.199	0.335	0.723	0.128	0.017	1.802
272	1978	4	10	8	1025	317	781	0.438	0.51	101.83	-18.7	2	61	68.1	0.264	0.346	0.782	0.121	0.027	
273	1978	4	10	9	852	462	691	0.457	0.43	100.55	-18.4	8	65	68.1	0.278	0.346	0.780	0.113	0.210	
274	1978	4	20	18	582	288	478	0.505	0.18	101.26	-28.8	0	69	68.0	0.222	0.334	0.735	0.094	0.182	0.724
275	1978	4	21	7	833	308	558	0.478	0.23	101.09	-30.8	2	68	68.1	0.227	0.337	0.737	0.100	0.058	
276	1978	4	21	8	1152	382	802	0.478	0.23	101.09	-30.2	2	68	68.1	0.227	0.337	0.737	0.100	0.058	
277	1978	4	21	9	1428	443	888	0.478	0.23	101.09	-30.1	0	67	68.1	0.227	0.337	0.737	0.100	0.058	
278	1978	4	21	10	1823	478	1126	0.478	0.23	101.05	-28.8	0	64	68.1	0.351	0.351	0.783	0.085	0.053	1.383
279	1978	4	21	11	1728	532	1204	0.478	0.23	100.98	-28.3	0	61	68.1	0.432	0.357	0.808	0.085	0.051	1.225
280	1978	4	21	12	1718	536	1240	0.478	0.23	100.98	-28.4	0	61	68.1	0.432	0.357	0.808	0.085	0.051	1.225
281	1978	4	21	13	1718	532	1220	0.478	0.23	100.98	-28.4	0	61	68.1	0.432	0.357	0.808	0.085	0.051	1.225
282	1978	4	21	14	1588	532	1152	0.478	0.23	100.98	-27.1	0	63	68.0	0.450	0.358	0.821	0.082	0.101	0.854
283	1978	4	21	15	1378	485	1026	0.478	0.23	100.98	-27.1	0	63	68.0	0.450	0.358	0.821	0.082	0.101	0.854
284	1978	4	21	16	1103	430	856	0.478	0.23	100.98	-25.3	0	64	68.0	0.388	0.355	0.808	0.085	0.188	0.788
285	1978	4	21	17	1408	472	937	0.478	0.23	100.98	-25.3	0	64	68.0	0.388	0.355	0.808	0.085	0.188	0.788
286	1978	4	22	8	1408	472	937	0.478	0.23	100.98	-25.3	0	64	68.0	0.388	0.355	0.808	0.085	0.188	0.788
287	1978	4	24	18	700	321	582	0.474	0.20	100.72	-21.0	0	66	68.1	0.320	0.356	0.822	0.088	0.203	
288	1978	4	24	20	280	142	148	0.474	0.18	100.75	-23.0	0	71	68.1	0.140	0.340	0.748	0.094	0.184	0.789
289	1978	4	25	7	832	313	641	0.466	0.16	100.88	-25.8	0	70	68.1	0.112	0.305	0.637	0.112	0.100	0.674
290	1978	4	25	8	1214	357	823	0.466	0.16	100.88	-25.4	0	70	68.1	0.249	0.341	0.748	0.086	0.053	1.104
291	1978	4	25	9	1450	422	987	0.466	0.16	100.88	-25.2	0	70	68.1	0.249	0.341	0.748	0.086	0.053	1.104
292	1978	4	25	10	1551	471	1132	0.466	0.16	100.88	-23.2	0	66	68.0	0.372	0.354	0.788	0.078	0.072	0.874
293	1978	4	25	11	1783	483	1212	0.466	0.16	100.88	-23.2	0	66	68.0	0.372	0.354	0.788	0.078	0.072	0.874
294	1978	4	25	12	1837	491	1264	0.466	0.16	100.88	-23.2	0	66	68.0	0.372	0.354	0.788	0.078	0.072	0.874
295	1978	4	25	13	1821	491	1261	0.466	0.16	100.88	-23.2	0	66	68.0	0.372	0.354	0.788	0.078	0.072	0.874
296	1978	4	25	14	1725	478	1202	0.466	0.16	100.88	-23.4	0	66	68.1	0.470	0.360	0.825	0.071	0.101	0.789
297	1978	4	25	15	1530	455	1098	0.466	0.16	100.85	-22.9	0	68	68.1	0.483	0.359	0.821	0.072	0.107	0.779
298	1978	4	25	16	1282	380	958	0.466	0.16	100.95	-22.4	0	71	68.1	0.320	0.420	0.857	0.073	0.123	0.740
299	1978	4	25	17	988	341	760	0.466	0.16	100.95	-22.4	0	71	68.1	0.320	0.420	0.857	0.073	0.123	0.740
300	1978	4	25	18	712	244	563	0.466	0.15	100.99	-21.8	0	70	68.1	0.372	0.354	0.778	0.076	0.125	0.667
	1978	4	25	19	442	223	371	0.466	0.15	100.99	-21.7	0	70	68.1	0.372	0.354	0.778	0.076	0.125	0.667
	1978	4	25	20								0	67	68.1	0.182	0.328	0.707	0.084	0.144	0.880

Resolute

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301	1978	4	25	20	245	143	200	0	485	0	15	100	99	-21	0	0	84	18	1	0	0	117	0	808	0	838	0	108	0	127	0	818
302	1978	4	25	21	118	77	88	0	485	0	15	100	98	-21	5	0	85	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
303	1978	4	30	7	1041	345	733	0	423	0	20	103	21	-22	7	0	82	24	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
304	1978	4	30	8	1354	386	828	0	423	0	20	103	21	-21	2	0	82	24	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
305	1978	4	30	9	1636	394	1084	0	423	0	20	103	21	-21	1	0	85	18	1	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
306	1978	4	30	10	1838	398	1213	0	423	0	20	103	24	-21	0	0	85	18	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
307	1978	4	30	11	1938	406	1295	0	423	0	20	103	24	-19	4	0	83	18	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
308	1978	4	30	12	1998	414	1332	0	423	0	20	103	28	-18	0	0	83	24	1	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
309	1978	4	30	13	1936	402	1311	0	423	0	20	103	28	-19	0	0	86	24	1	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
310	1978	4	30	14	1821	384	1281	0	423	0	20	103	31	-18	0	0	86	24	1	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
311	1978	4	30	15	1638	373	1183	0	423	0	20	103	31	-17	5	0	88	24	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
312	1978	4	30	16	1400	349	1028	0	423	0	20	103	34	-17	3	0	86	24	1	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
313	1978	4	30	17	1109	299	844	0	423	0	20	103	34	-17	3	0	86	24	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
314	1978	4	30	18	827	258	648	0	423	0	20	103	34	-17	3	0	87	24	1	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
315	1978	4	30	19	538	213	448	0	423	0	20	103	34	-17	3	0	87	24	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
316	1978	4	30	20	318	152	274	0	423	0	20	103	34	-18	3	0	70	24	1	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
317	1978	4	30	21	167	84	148	0	423	0	20	103	34	-18	3	0	70	24	1	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
318	1978	4	30	22	71	57	83	0	423	0	20	103	31	-18	3	0	85	24	1	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
319	1978	7	13	15	1878	985	488	0	380	1	09	98	88	7	2	0	87	84	4	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
320	1978	7	23	8	1780	745	485	0	323	1	42	101	28	7	2	0	82	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
321	1978	7	23	10	1400	503	356	0	323	1	42	101	28	7	2	0	88	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
322	1978	7	23	17	854	431	278	0	323	1	42	101	28	11	8	0	78	88	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
323	1978	7	23	18	1208	300	307	0	323	1	42	101	28	11	8	0	78	88	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
324	1978	7	23	19	953	180	258	0	323	1	42	101	28	11	7	2	88	88	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
325	1978	8	2	15	1741	354	448	0	337	1	14	100	35	4	8	0	88	32	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
326	1978	8	4	10	1691	328	439	0	298	1	12	98	67	3	6	2	82	18	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
327	1978	8	4	11	1831	342	474	0	298	1	12	98	67	2	7	1	82	18	1	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
328	1978	8	4	12	1896	342	490	0	298	1	12	98	67	2	7	1	86	18	1	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
329	1978	8	4	13	1896	354	490	0	298	1	12	98	67	2	7	1	86	18	1	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
330	1978	8	4	14	1828	315	455	0	298	1	12	98	67	2	7	1	80	18	1	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
331	1978	8	4	15	1585	295	442	0	298	1	12	98	67	4	8	1	90	18	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	1978	8	4	16	1508	238	399	0	298	1	12	98	67	4	8	1	90	18	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
333	1978	8	12	13	1128	950	278	0	324	0	84	100	72	1	4	10	73	32	2	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
334	1978	8	12	14	1577	402	410	0	324	0	84	100	72	2	2	7	88	18	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
335	1978	8	12	15	1543	322	410	0	324	0	84	100	72	2	2	7	88	18	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
336	1978	8	12	16	1422	301	378	0	324	0	84	100	72	1	3	5	83	48	3	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
337	1978	8	12	17	1186	201	327	0	324	0	84	100	72	2	1	3	78	24	1	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
338	1978	8	13	13	1790	307	477	0	336	0	78	100	45	0	2	8	84	84	4	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
339	1978	8	13	14	1728	278	458	0	336	0	78	100	45	0	2	8	84	84	4	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
340	1978	8	13	15	1584	351	418	0	336	0	78	100	41	0	7	4	80	64	4	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
341	1978	8	13	16	1381	228	375	0	336	0	78	100	41	0	7	4	87	64	4	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
342	1978	8	17	12	1605	820	444	0	384	0	68	98	44	-1	2	8	90	64	4	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
343	1978	8	28	13	1357	280	420	0	336	0	53	100	65	-3	1	2	84	88	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
344	1978	8	28	14	1447	253	385	0	336	0	53	100	65	-3	1	2	84	88	8	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
345	1978	8	28	15	1305	224	303	0	336	0	53	100	68	-3	0	2	82	84	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
346	1978	8	28	16	1019	211	260	0	336	0	53	100	72	-3	1	1	42	84	4	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
347	1978	8	28	17	835	181	218	0	336	0	53	100	72	-3	1	1	42	84	4	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
348	1978	8	28	18	583	174	118	0	336	0	53	100	72	-3	1	1	51	84	4	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
349	1978	8	30	10	1128	251	355	0	310	0	88	100	38	-1	8	2	85	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
350	1978	8	30	14	783	177	335	0	308	0	88	100	38	-1	8	2	85	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
351	1978	8	25	15	632	183	357	0	308	0	88	100	35	-8	8	1	85	48	3	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
352	1978	8	25	16	558	232	367	0	308	0	88	100	35	-8	8	1	85	48	3	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
353	1978	8	27	9	568	232	300	0	325	0	33	98	84	-12	1	3	87	9	7	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
354	1978	8	27	11	870	240	494	0	325	0	33	98	84	-13	3	6	87	9	7	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
355	1978	8	27	12	941	240	536	0	325	0	33	98	84	-14	3	2	85	18	1	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
356	1978	8	27	13	906	232	544	0	325	0	33	98	84	-14	3	2																

Resolute

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421	1980	4	18	17	808	281	581	0	488	0	20	99	07	-25	8	0	57	24	1	330	0	264	0	832	0	746	0	082	0	088	0	488
422	1980	4	18	18	855	202	487	0	498	0	20	99	17	-25	8	0	58	24	1	330	0	189	0	831	0	708	0	100	0	088	0	500
423	1980	4	18	19	301	138	268	0	498	0	20	98	24	-27	8	0	50	24	1	330	0	131	0	811	0	681	0	111	0	088	0	448
424	1980	4	18	20	133	78	109	0	498	0	20	99	34	-27	8	0	53	24	1	310	0	085	0	875	0	718	0	131	0	088	0	453
425	1980	4	17	7	549	318	836	0	478	0	23	100	31	-27	8	0	57	24	1	130	0	205	0	833	0	718	0	103	0	088	0	422
426	1980	4	17	8	780	413	727	0	478	0	23	100	38	-28	4	0	62	64	4	130	0	270	0	844	0	788	0	098	0	188	0	832
427	1980	4	18	18	380	219	276	0	488	0	20	101	08	-25	3	0	63	64	4	320	0	148	0	817	0	678	0	109	0	088	0	814
428	1980	4	20	10	1358	502	1125	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	74	88	8	0	383	0	884	0	805	0	082	0	172	0	788	
429	1980	4	20	11	1519	537	1194	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	78	88	8	0	427	0	888	0	814	0	080	0	188	0	788	
430	1980	4	20	12	1646	580	1218	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
431	1980	4	20	13	1816	624	1189	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
432	1980	4	20	14	1907	684	1113	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
433	1980	4	20	15	1944	752	1014	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
434	1980	4	20	16	1921	836	898	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
435	1980	4	20	17	1882	936	898	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
436	1980	4	20	18	1821	1048	898	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
437	1980	4	20	19	1748	1184	898	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
438	1980	4	20	20	1664	1336	898	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
439	1980	4	20	21	1568	1504	898	0	481	0	20	100	88	-25	8	0	88	21	0	0	444	0	887	0	814	0	078	0	188	0	846	
440	1980	4	23	15	1513	430	1017	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
441	1980	4	23	16	1408	530	1017	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
442	1980	4	23	17	1298	636	901	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
443	1980	4	23	18	1188	748	803	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
444	1980	4	23	19	1088	868	670	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
445	1980	4	24	8	1157	408	858	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
446	1980	4	24	9	1047	527	832	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
447	1980	4	24	10	903	652	807	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
448	1980	4	24	11	778	782	682	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
449	1980	4	24	12	683	918	568	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
450	1980	4	24	13	563	1118	458	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
451	1980	4	24	14	428	1298	348	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
452	1980	4	24	15	288	1488	238	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
453	1980	4	24	16	1423	308	1008	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
454	1980	4	24	17	1176	408	858	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
455	1980	4	24	18	882	536	684	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
456	1980	4	24	19	633	680	536	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
457	1980	4	24	20	382	788	408	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
458	1980	4	25	18	1350	399	817	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
459	1980	4	25	17	1118	340	771	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
460	1980	4	25	16	928	282	684	0	482	0	28	101	08	-22	1	0	84	24	1	330	0	043	0	888	0	811	0	085	0	103	0	788
461	1980	4	26	8	1368	376	882	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
462	1980	4	26	9	1273	430	1033	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
463	1980	4	26	10	1181	426	1069	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
464	1980	4	26	11	1082	385	958	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
465	1980	4	26	12	982	349	804	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
466	1980	4	26	13	874	282	633	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
467	1980	4	26	14	764	219	450	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
468	1980	4	26	15	654	157	274	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
469	1980	4	26	16	544	100	138	0	485	0	23	101	08	-20	8	0	88	24	1	380	0	377	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
470	1980	4	26	17	434	578	889	0	477	0	33	101	08	-23	4	0	88	24	1	330	0	387	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
471	1980	4	26	18	324	623	889	0	477	0	33	101	08	-23	4	0	88	24	1	330	0	387	0	884	0	808	0	088	0	101	0	770
472	1980	4	26	19	214	684	1138	0	477	0	33	101	08	-23	4																	

Resolute

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

481	1880	4 28 17	1184	403	776	0.430	0.28	101.08	-18.3	0	88 24.1	20	0.335	0.853	0.787	0.685	0.102	0.884
482	1880	4 30 8	1447	378	843	0.406	0.48	100.85	-18.3	3	88 24.1	0	0.387	0.858	0.807	0.106	0.078	
483	1880	4 30 10	1826	800	1089	0.406	0.86	100.88	-18.3	8	70 24.1	170	0.444	0.852	0.818	0.101	0.184	
484	1880	5 2 7	868	772	844	0.448	0.48	100.85	-15.8	6	80 24.1	40	0.285	0.847	0.784	0.120	0.830	
485	1880	5 3 7	971	300	568	0.387	0.38	101.80	-18.3	0	78 4.8	0	0.280	0.852	0.774	0.108	0.842	0.747
486	1880	5 3 8	1278	353	735	0.387	0.38	101.80	-18.3	0	88 8.4	0	0.384	0.857	0.788	0.102	0.842	0.820
487	1880	5 3 10	1786	418	1021	0.387	0.38	101.80	-18.4	0	82 18.1	380	0.458	0.853	0.830	0.085	0.088	0.857
488	1880	5 3 11	1857	483	1087	0.387	0.38	101.80	-18.4	0	82 18.1	330	0.481	0.854	0.837	0.083	0.082	0.810
489	1880	5 3 12	1885	488	1142	0.387	0.41	101.80	-18.2	0	78 18.1	0	0.808	0.855	0.841	0.089	0.735	0.857
490	1880	5 3 13	1841	501	1142	0.387	0.41	101.80	-18.1	0	80 18.1	0	0.481	0.854	0.837	0.089	0.102	0.719
491	1880	5 3 14	1889	488	1108	0.387	0.41	101.80	-18.9	0	80 18.1	0	0.808	0.855	0.841	0.089	0.102	0.804
492	1880	5 3 15	1718	400	1048	0.387	0.41	101.80	-18.0	0	82 18.1	380	0.458	0.853	0.830	0.087	0.078	0.734
493	1880	5 3 16	1495	361	957	0.387	0.41	101.80	-18.4	0	72 18.1	0	0.411	0.861	0.818	0.100	0.078	0.890
494	1880	5 3 17	1272	326	838	0.387	0.41	101.80	-18.1	0	80 18.3	120	0.384	0.857	0.800	0.104	0.088	0.743
495	1880	5 3 18	1884	530	1108	0.388	0.56	102.37	-11.8	10	88 7.0	0	0.487	0.864	0.835	0.105	0.186	
496	1880	5 18 15	1838	688	857	0.431	0.83	100.85	-2.8	7	81 24.1	270	0.517	0.864	0.833	0.105	0.212	
497	1880	5 18 15	1513	801	805	0.431	0.83	100.85	-2.8	6	83 32.2	270	0.471	0.862	0.822	0.108	0.368	
498	1880	5 18 18	1224	353	654	0.431	0.83	100.85	-3.5	2	83 32.2	50	0.382	0.855	0.788	0.117	0.077	
499	1880	5 19 10	1881	535	803	0.432	0.58	100.08	-7.6	6	78 24.1	10	0.520	0.864	0.830	0.102	0.135	
500	1880	5 20 10	1811	422	814	0.417	0.56	100.18	-8.3	0	72 84.4	0	0.524	0.858	0.831	0.101	0.087	0.726
501	1880	5 20 11	2056	453	883	0.417	0.56	100.18	-18.3	0	78 84.4	180	0.556	0.866	0.838	0.088	0.081	
502	1880	5 20 12	2140	457	1028	0.417	0.56	100.18	-18.3	0	78 84.4	130	0.573	0.866	0.841	0.088	0.086	
503	1880	5 20 13	2134	486	1027	0.417	0.56	100.21	-18.3	0	80 84.4	170	0.566	0.866	0.841	0.088	0.082	
504	1880	5 20 14	2062	481	986	0.417	0.56	100.21	-18.3	0	80 84.4	130	0.524	0.866	0.832	0.101	0.082	0.718
505	1880	5 20 15	1917	440	851	0.417	0.56	100.28	-18.1	0	81 84.4	330	0.422	0.860	0.809	0.107	0.073	0.808
506	1880	5 20 17	1537	386	787	0.417	0.56	100.28	-18.1	0	80 8.7	320	0.535	0.865	0.841	0.082	0.218	
507	1880	5 24 11	2170	703	1348	0.421	0.41	101.16	-8.9	8	78 8.4	320	0.568	0.865	0.847	0.080	0.188	
508	1880	5 24 14	2013	684	1212	0.421	0.48	101.28	-8.3	8	78 8.4	320	0.480	0.863	0.833	0.088	0.315	
509	1880	5 24 16	1730	581	1087	0.421	0.63	101.39	-8.6	7	76 8.0	320	0.372	0.857	0.803	0.089	0.303	
510	1880	5 24 18	1078	591	837	0.418	0.48	102.27	-8.3	2	78 24.1	350	0.375	0.857	0.809	0.106	0.337	
511	1880	5 28 18	1078	591	837	0.418	0.48	102.27	-8.3	2	78 24.1	350	0.375	0.857	0.809	0.106	0.337	
512	1880	5 30 10	1718	577	430	0.340	1.09	100.15	8.8	3	74 24.1	50	0.604	0.871	0.841	0.118	0.282	
513	1880	5 30 11	2074	408	527	0.340	1.09	100.15	8.8	3	74 24.1	50	0.604	0.871	0.841	0.118	0.282	
514	1880	5 30 15	1847	368	504	0.340	1.12	100.01	10.2	1	84 84.4	40	0.573	0.870	0.839	0.118	0.102	
515	1880	5 30 16	1804	283	478	0.340	1.09	100.01	10.2	1	84 84.4	40	0.573	0.870	0.839	0.118	0.102	
516	1880	5 30 17	1803	286	421	0.340	1.14	100.01	11.7	1	84 84.4	40	0.573	0.870	0.839	0.118	0.102	
517	1880	5 30 18	1374	235	384	0.340	1.14	99.98	11.7	1	84 84.4	40	0.573	0.870	0.839	0.118	0.102	
518	1880	5 30 18	1151	213	310	0.340	1.12	99.98	11.7	1	84 84.4	40	0.573	0.870	0.839	0.118	0.102	
519	1880	5 30 20	810	186	245	0.340	1.04	99.98	11.1	1	84 84.4	30	0.348	0.861	0.785	0.135	0.033	
520	1880	7 17 5	814	322	208	0.383	1.04	99.98	11.1	1	84 84.4	30	0.287	0.852	0.744	0.144	0.032	
521	1880	7 17 5	478	274	120	0.383	0.89	99.57	4.5	1	84 84.4	30	0.287	0.852	0.744	0.144	0.032	
522	1880	7 26 5	582	353	231	0.387	0.84	98.30	3.1	6	84 84.4	40	0.318	0.855	0.772	0.134	0.488	
523	1880	7 26 7	1121	380	280	0.387	0.84	98.27	2.7	4	86 84.4	40	0.356	0.860	0.788	0.136	0.128	
524	1880	7 26 8	1411	348	267	0.387	0.84	98.24	3.1	4	86 84.4	30	0.356	0.860	0.783	0.128	0.136	
525	1880	7 26 9	1887	281	424	0.387	0.81	99.20	3.7	5	84 84.4	30	0.478	0.865	0.814	0.118	0.088	
526	1880	8 12 8	1286	284	743	0.341	0.71	99.88	-2.1	7	77 84.4	320	0.408	0.864	0.803	0.115	0.088	
527	1880	8 12 9	1366	284	743	0.341	0.71	99.88	-2.1	7	77 84.4	320	0.408	0.864	0.803	0.115	0.088	
528	1880	8 13 15	1411	402	384	0.341	0.78	100.15	-0.1	7	82 0.6	0	0.450	0.866	0.815	0.116	0.184	
529	1880	8 14 21	183	147	80	0.346	0.78	99.61	0.8	8	77 84.4	140	0.450	0.866	0.815	0.116	0.184	
530	1880	8 22 14	1887	487	435	0.317	0.81	101.55	8.5	7	84 84.4	20	0.439	0.865	0.823	0.122	0.131	
531	1880	10 5 10	440	153	244	0.287	0.33	100.82	-18.3	2	83 24.1	30	0.134	0.836	0.823	0.127	0.028	
532	1880	10 5 11	536	186	328	0.287	0.38	100.85	-13.1	2	84 84.4	20	0.188	0.844	0.836	0.124	0.048	
533	1880	10 5 12	503	211	373	0.287	0.38	100.88	-13.1	2	84 84.4	20	0.188	0.844	0.836	0.124	0.048	
534	1880	10 5 12	448	186	356	0.287	0.41	101.28	-11.5	1	77 32.2	110	0.180	0.846	0.788	0.128	0.108	0.415
535	1880	10 5 12	448	186	356	0.287	0.41	101.28	-11.5	1	77 32.2	110	0.180	0.846	0.788	0.128	0.108	0.415
536	1880	10 8 14	288	157	321	0.287	0.41	101.28	-12.5	0	86 84.4	130	0.162	0.846	0.788	0.128	0.108	0.415
537	1880	10 8 15	288	157	321	0.287	0.41	101.28	-12.5	0	86 84.4	130	0.162	0.846	0.788	0.128	0.108	0.415
End of file	1880	10 8 15	288	153	282	0.287	0.38	101.28	-12.7	0	81 84.4	130	0.128	0.834	0.858	0.134	0.088	0.469

End of file

Appendix B: Data for the other four stations

The columns have the following meaning

- 1: line number
- 2: year
- 3: month
- 4: day
- 5: hour
- 6: global solar radiation ($\text{kJ/m}^2\text{hour}$)
- 7: snowcover (*: snow, 0: no snow)
- 8: precipitable water (cm liquid)
- 9: station pressure (kPa)
- 10: station temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- 11: cosine of the solar zenith angle
- 12: ozone transmissivity
- 13: Rayleigh transmissivity
- 14: water vapor absorptivity
- 15: aerosol optical depth

Alert

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1978	3	26	16	446	=	0.23	100.88	-32.7	0.138	0.818	0.688	0.116	0.631
2	1978	4	2	12	683	=	0.10	102.09	-34.2	0.209	0.934	0.732	0.081	0.114
3	1978	4	2	15	578	=	0.10	102.06	-31.2	0.183	0.929	0.713	0.084	0.106
4	1978	4	3	12	703	=	0.10	101.52	-31.0	0.218	0.936	0.733	0.080	0.120
5	1978	4	5	12	583	=	0.18	100.37	-33.0	0.229	0.934	0.734	0.093	0.371
6	1978	4	5	15	553	=	0.18	100.34	-32.0	0.203	0.934	0.718	0.096	0.231
7	1978	4	6	9	703	=	0.18	100.14	-36.5	0.185	0.930	0.704	0.099	0.009
8	1978	4	6	12	703	=	0.18	100.07	-32.3	0.235	0.940	0.738	0.092	0.207
9	1978	4	8	18	382	=	0.05	102.02	-25.0	0.136	0.915	0.671	0.074	0.106
10	1978	4	8	21	95	=	0.05	101.82	-25.5	0.040	0.856	0.519	0.098	0.051
11	1978	4	9	6	261	=	0.08	101.65	-30.0	0.109	0.904	0.637	0.089	0.133
12	1978	4	9	9	613	=	0.10	101.52	-30.7	0.205	0.934	0.726	0.081	0.170
13	1978	4	9	12	644	=	0.10	101.38	-29.3	0.254	0.942	0.754	0.076	0.152
14	1978	4	11	9	663	=	0.13	102.09	-35.3	0.217	0.936	0.737	0.086	0.171
15	1978	4	11	12	914	=	0.13	102.19	-34.5	0.267	0.943	0.785	0.081	0.129
16	1978	4	11	15	794	=	0.13	102.26	-32.2	0.241	0.940	0.760	0.083	0.137
17	1978	4	20	12	1160	=	0.25	101.42	-25.7	0.320	0.950	0.784	0.094	0.101
18	1978	4	20	15	1015	=	0.23	101.58	-24.9	0.295	0.947	0.775	0.093	0.128
19	1978	4	20	18	658	=	0.18	101.65	-23.4	0.210	0.935	0.730	0.095	0.120
20	1978	4	20	21	288	=	0.18	101.75	-26.5	0.115	0.907	0.646	0.112	0.111
21	1978	4	20	24	191	=	0.20	101.82	-29.3	0.065	0.878	0.573	0.132	0.022
22	1978	4	21	3	286	=	0.20	102.06	-25.9	0.098	0.898	0.624	0.121	0.035
23	1978	4	21	6	583	=	0.23	102.16	-28.4	0.182	0.929	0.713	0.107	0.071
24	1978	4	21	9	949	=	0.25	102.29	-25.0	0.277	0.945	0.771	0.098	0.109
25	1978	4	21	12	1170	=	0.28	102.33	-22.9	0.326	0.950	0.792	0.095	0.105
26	1978	4	22	3	241	=	0.41	102.19	-22.0	0.104	0.901	0.633	0.144	0.095
27	1978	4	22	9	980	=	0.43	102.09	-22.2	0.283	0.945	0.772	0.114	0.078
28	1978	4	23	12	1201	=	0.46	101.75	-17.5	0.337	0.951	0.783	0.109	0.097
29	1978	4	23	21	382	=	0.43	101.85	-4.2	0.133	0.914	0.667	0.137	0.054
30	1978	4	23	24	211	=	0.43	101.85	-4.6	0.084	0.890	0.603	0.151	0.047
31	1978	4	25	6	623	=	0.48	101.01	-18.5	0.205	0.934	0.723	0.127	0.099
32	1978	4	25	8	1020	=	0.48	100.88	-18.1	0.299	0.948	0.772	0.114	0.102
33	1978	4	25	12	1238	=	0.41	100.81	-3.5	0.348	0.952	0.790	0.103	0.112
34	1978	4	25	21	417	=	0.23	100.94	-8.8	0.144	0.919	0.674	0.112	0.077
35	1978	4	26	12	1341	=	0.15	101.35	-14.5	0.353	0.952	0.796	0.077	0.075
36	1978	5	1	3	352	=	0.28	101.85	-20.5	0.154	0.925	0.687	0.118	0.203
37	1978	5	1	6	759	=	0.23	101.85	-19.0	0.237	0.942	0.748	0.099	0.130
38	1978	5	2	9	1170	=	0.38	101.11	-17.7	0.336	0.953	0.788	0.104	0.130
39	1978	5	2	15	1301	=	0.38	101.11	-16.5	0.359	0.955	0.798	0.102	0.097
40	1978	5	3	15	1447	=	0.36	101.18	-17.8	0.364	0.955	0.798	0.099	0.028
41	1978	5	6	21	578	=	0.33	100.57	-20.4	0.202	0.937	0.718	0.114	0.151
42	1978	5	7	3	487	=	0.33	100.51	-22.3	0.184	0.933	0.705	0.117	0.151
43	1978	5	7	6	579	=	0.33	100.51	-20.2	0.267	0.947	0.755	0.106	0.114
44	1978	5	7	9	1266	=	0.30	100.57	-19.7	0.359	0.955	0.792	0.095	0.123
45	1978	5	7	12	1617	=	0.30	100.51	-18.1	0.407	0.958	0.807	0.091	0.109
46	1978	5	7	15	1406	=	0.28	100.84	-18.2	0.382	0.957	0.800	0.091	0.110
47	1978	5	7	18	1010	=	0.28	100.88	-16.2	0.299	0.950	0.771	0.097	0.136
48	1978	5	7	21	638	=	0.25	100.74	-18.1	0.207	0.938	0.723	0.105	0.110
49	1978	5	7	24	447	=	0.25	100.91	-18.5	0.159	0.927	0.687	0.113	0.105
50	1978	5	8	3	532	=	0.25	100.98	-18.2	0.189	0.934	0.711	0.108	0.147
51	1978	5	8	6	914	=	0.25	101.08	-19.3	0.271	0.947	0.761	0.098	0.111
52	1978	5	8	9	1315	=	0.25	101.08	-17.0	0.364	0.955	0.797	0.090	0.123
53	1978	5	8	12	1537	=	0.30	100.98	-16.0	0.411	0.959	0.811	0.091	0.110
54	1978	5	8	24	462	=	0.46	100.71	-18.2	0.184	0.928	0.690	0.132	0.092
55	1978	5	8	3	558	=	0.46	100.54	-16.2	0.193	0.935	0.712	0.128	0.116
56	1978	5	9	6	929	=	0.48	100.41	-18.2	0.276	0.948	0.759	0.117	0.085
57	1978	5	11	24	512	=	0.48	100.88	-15.5	0.178	0.932	0.702	0.131	0.095
58	1978	5	12	3	623	=	0.51	100.74	-15.2	0.207	0.938	0.722	0.126	0.100
59	1978	5	12	6	1005	=	0.53	100.51	-15.8	0.289	0.948	0.785	0.118	0.060
60	1978	5	12	9	1406	=	0.56	100.51	-13.8	0.381	0.957	0.799	0.111	0.054

Alert

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61	1978	5	12	12	1538	*	0.55	100.37	-13.1	0.428	0.950	0.811	0.107	0.027
62	1978	5	12	15	1452	*	0.58	100.30	-13.0	0.404	0.958	0.804	0.110	0.118
63	1978	5	15	12	1528	*	0.48	102.43	-8.2	0.440	0.980	0.828	0.103	0.132
64	1978	5	31	6	1246	*	0.38	100.98	-10.3	0.352	0.955	0.793	0.102	0.110
65	1978	5	31	9	1583	*	0.38	100.94	-10.7	0.442	0.950	0.819	0.085	0.085
66	1978	5	31	12	1849	*	0.38	100.94	-8.9	0.488	0.962	0.830	0.082	0.127
67	1978	6	2	12	1894	*	0.46	99.33	-8.2	0.493	0.955	0.819	0.086	0.062
68	1978	6	2	15	1783	*	0.48	99.29	-7.1	0.459	0.964	0.814	0.088	0.066
69	1978	6	2	18	1371	*	0.43	99.23	-6.5	0.389	0.950	0.793	0.101	0.141
70	1978	6	2	21	1015	*	0.41	99.33	-7.4	0.299	0.954	0.762	0.107	0.098
71	1978	6	8	24	839	*	0.48	100.34	-4.8	0.265	0.950	0.753	0.117	0.123
72	1978	6	9	3	919	*	0.48	100.30	-4.5	0.290	0.953	0.754	0.114	0.150
73	1978	6	9	6	1311	*	0.48	100.34	-3.9	0.370	0.959	0.794	0.107	0.106
74	1978	6	9	9	1763	*	0.51	100.30	-1.8	0.459	0.964	0.818	0.102	0.030
75	1978	6	9	15	1844	*	0.58	100.20	0.0	0.481	0.964	0.823	0.103	0.042
76	1978	6	13	21	1070	*	0.51	100.04	-0.2	0.317	0.955	0.774	0.119	0.102
77	1978	6	18	9	1738	0	0.63	100.51	-0.4	0.271	0.951	0.755	0.125	0.102
78	1978	7	3	6	1206	0	1.07	102.53	5.1	0.372	0.961	0.822	0.108	0.011
79	1978	7	23	6	1010	0	1.09	100.07	6.4	0.327	0.958	0.778	0.137	0.081
80	1978	7	23	9	1457	0	1.07	100.04	6.8	0.418	0.964	0.806	0.128	0.026
81	1978	7	26	6	1010	0	0.94	100.30	7.4	0.317	0.958	0.775	0.133	0.086
82	1978	7	26	9	1412	0	0.91	100.34	12.2	0.408	0.963	0.806	0.123	0.041
83	1978	7	27	6	1000	0	0.94	100.24	11.9	0.313	0.957	0.774	0.133	0.063
84	1978	7	27	9	1412	0	0.91	100.14	12.6	0.404	0.963	0.803	0.123	0.029
85	1978	7	27	12	1502	0	0.91	100.04	13.1	0.451	0.965	0.815	0.120	0.031
86	1978	7	27	15	1502	0	0.89	99.93	13.4	0.427	0.964	0.808	0.120	0.031
87	1978	7	27	18	1140	0	0.89	99.90	14.0	0.345	0.950	0.783	0.128	0.056
88	1978	7	27	21	779	0	0.89	99.90	14.0	0.284	0.952	0.745	0.138	0.056
89	1978	7	27	24	553	0	0.91	99.90	12.7	0.207	0.945	0.718	0.147	0.085
90	1978	7	28	3	678	0	0.94	99.90	11.9	0.228	0.949	0.731	0.144	0.053
91	1978	7	28	6	995	0	0.97	100.17	8.3	0.310	0.957	0.772	0.135	0.054
92	1978	7	28	15	1487	0	0.91	100.24	6.0	0.423	0.964	0.808	0.122	0.032
93	1978	7	28	24	522	0	0.99	100.24	3.9	0.203	0.945	0.717	0.151	0.110
94	1978	7	29	3	643	0	1.07	100.24	3.5	0.224	0.948	0.730	0.150	0.086
95	1978	7	29	6	989	0	1.14	100.24	4.8	0.305	0.957	0.771	0.142	0.056
96	1978	7	29	9	1381	0	1.22	100.24	4.9	0.397	0.963	0.802	0.135	0.016
97	1978	8	10	24	362	0	0.56	100.37	4.1	0.145	0.936	0.572	0.141	0.079
98	1978	8	11	3	427	0	0.53	100.44	1.8	0.165	0.941	0.590	0.135	0.087
99	1978	8	11	6	753	0	0.51	100.47	0.1	0.249	0.954	0.746	0.121	0.082
100	1978	8	11	9	1130	0	0.53	100.47	1.0	0.342	0.961	0.785	0.112	0.081
101	1978	8	21	18	653	0	1.07	98.52	1.1	0.229	0.952	0.723	0.149	0.070
102	1978	8	25	15	918	0	0.81	100.34	5.4	0.291	0.958	0.755	0.131	0.073
103	1978	8	29	9	723	0	1.04	100.44	3.0	0.244	0.953	0.743	0.146	0.074
104	1978	8	29	12	929	0	0.97	100.41	1.2	0.294	0.958	0.767	0.137	0.067
105	1978	10	3	12	168	*	0.48	100.51	-19.8	0.056	0.905	0.587	0.153	0.041
106	1978	3	16	12	246	*	0.25	100.77	-11.2	0.084	0.895	0.513	0.128	0.061
107	1978	3	20	12	327	*	0.13	101.88	-30.2	0.121	0.909	0.554	0.101	0.102
108	1978	3	22	15	387	*	0.10	100.70	-34.7	0.109	0.904	0.534	0.097	0.007
109	1978	3	29	12	587	*	0.15	100.43	-29.0	0.182	0.929	0.704	0.094	0.082
110	1978	3	29	15	539	*	0.15	100.56	-30.5	0.157	0.922	0.683	0.099	0.029
111	1978	4	1	15	560	*	0.18	102.29	-28.8	0.177	0.927	0.709	0.101	0.082
112	1978	4	1	18	254	*	0.18	102.18	-32.3	0.090	0.894	0.514	0.120	0.047
113	1978	4	5	12	785	*	0.13	102.80	-27.5	0.229	0.938	0.748	0.085	0.111
114	1978	4	5	15	625	*	0.13	102.63	-24.4	0.203	0.933	0.731	0.087	0.142
115	1978	4	5	18	271	*	0.13	102.55	-28.8	0.117	0.907	0.552	0.102	0.156
116	1978	4	6	9	625	*	0.10	102.43	-29.3	0.185	0.928	0.717	0.084	0.068
117	1978	4	6	12	810	*	0.13	102.29	-30.2	0.235	0.939	0.749	0.084	0.084
118	1978	4	7	6	203	*	0.18	102.09	-30.7	0.098	0.897	0.522	0.118	0.141
119	1978	4	8	15	642	*	0.15	102.55	-28.0	0.222	0.937	0.743	0.090	0.228

Alert

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121	1979	4	8	21	69	=	0.15	102.80	-28.6	0.040	0.856	0.522	0.138	0.089
122	1979	4	8	9	584	=	0.18	103.03	-29.8	0.205	0.933	0.734	0.097	0.186
123	1979	4	11	8	628	=	0.28	103.44	-21.5	0.217	0.935	0.745	0.109	0.191
124	1979	4	11	12	858	=	0.36	103.44	-21.4	0.267	0.943	0.773	0.110	0.154
125	1979	4	15	3	106	=	0.18	103.27	-29.8	0.061	0.873	0.569	0.131	0.126
126	1979	4	15	9	899	=	0.18	103.37	-30.0	0.242	0.938	0.759	0.093	0.028
127	1979	4	15	12	1061	=	0.18	103.34	-27.4	0.291	0.946	0.784	0.088	0.080
128	1979	4	15	15	820	=	0.18	103.27	-29.5	0.265	0.943	0.771	0.090	0.231
129	1979	4	15	18	494	=	0.18	103.27	-29.5	0.180	0.928	0.717	0.101	0.175
130	1979	4	15	21	251	=	0.20	103.27	-30.0	0.085	0.890	0.611	0.126	0.028
131	1979	4	16	15	872	=	0.18	102.90	-28.0	0.271	0.944	0.772	0.089	0.186
132	1979	4	16	18	542	=	0.18	102.90	-29.0	0.186	0.929	0.720	0.099	0.144
133	1979	4	16	21	227	=	0.15	102.78	-28.8	0.091	0.894	0.618	0.114	0.078
134	1979	4	16	24	100	=	0.15	102.65	-30.3	0.042	0.857	0.525	0.134	0.040
135	1979	4	17	3	189	=	0.15	102.56	-31.0	0.074	0.863	0.589	0.120	0.052
136	1979	4	17	6	484	=	0.15	102.33	-29.9	0.159	0.922	0.684	0.099	0.082
137	1979	4	17	9	803	=	0.15	102.26	-29.7	0.254	0.942	0.759	0.087	0.185
138	1979	4	17	15	886	=	0.18	101.99	-29.4	0.277	0.945	0.769	0.086	0.207
139	1979	4	24	12	1229	=	0.25	101.01	-25.1	0.342	0.952	0.790	0.092	0.121
140	1979	4	24	15	1064	=	0.25	101.01	-25.0	0.317	0.949	0.780	0.094	0.181
141	1979	4	24	18	711	=	0.25	101.01	-24.9	0.233	0.939	0.740	0.102	0.157
142	1979	4	24	21	347	=	0.25	101.08	-26.5	0.139	0.917	0.669	0.118	0.135
143	1979	4	25	3	316	=	0.25	101.15	-26.0	0.121	0.910	0.650	0.122	0.089
144	1979	4	25	6	717	=	0.25	101.18	-25.5	0.205	0.934	0.724	0.106	0.031
145	1979	4	25	9	1112	=	0.23	101.21	-27.0	0.299	0.948	0.774	0.093	0.044
146	1979	4	25	12	1256	=	0.20	101.21	-25.7	0.348	0.952	0.793	0.085	0.130
147	1979	4	25	15	1129	=	0.20	101.18	-25.3	0.323	0.950	0.784	0.087	0.145
148	1979	4	25	18	762	=	0.18	101.18	-25.1	0.238	0.940	0.744	0.092	0.151
149	1979	4	25	21	371	=	0.18	101.18	-22.7	0.144	0.918	0.675	0.105	0.140
150	1979	4	26	18	778	=	0.20	101.32	-22.5	0.244	0.941	0.748	0.095	0.145
151	1979	4	26	21	408	=	0.20	101.28	-21.7	0.150	0.920	0.681	0.108	0.117
152	1979	4	26	24	233	=	0.20	101.18	-23.9	0.101	0.901	0.625	0.120	0.110
153	1979	4	27	24	233	=	0.20	100.44	-24.3	0.107	0.904	0.629	0.118	0.141
154	1979	4	28	15	1191	=	0.20	101.72	-19.3	0.339	0.951	0.793	0.086	0.159
155	1979	4	28	18	803	=	0.20	101.95	-19.1	0.255	0.942	0.758	0.094	0.170
156	1979	4	28	21	405	=	0.23	102.25	-19.9	0.161	0.923	0.696	0.110	0.179
157	1979	5	1	15	1253	=	0.33	102.93	-18.4	0.354	0.954	0.806	0.099	0.148
158	1979	5	3	24	422	=	0.23	103.44	-21.4	0.139	0.920	0.681	0.115	0.056
159	1979	5	4	3	556	=	0.20	103.20	-19.4	0.169	0.928	0.708	0.106	0.047
160	1979	5	4	6	886	=	0.20	103.00	-18.4	0.252	0.944	0.763	0.094	0.080
161	1979	5	4	9	1284	=	0.20	102.76	-19.2	0.345	0.954	0.802	0.086	0.088
162	1979	5	4	12	1462	=	0.20	102.56	-19.6	0.393	0.957	0.817	0.083	0.140
163	1979	5	4	15	1325	=	0.20	102.36	-18.0	0.368	0.958	0.808	0.084	0.167
164	1979	5	5	21	588	=	0.25	102.80	-12.8	0.197	0.935	0.728	0.106	0.152
165	1979	5	5	24	391	=	0.25	102.80	-13.3	0.149	0.923	0.688	0.116	0.131
166	1979	5	6	3	474	=	0.25	102.73	-14.1	0.179	0.931	0.714	0.110	0.177
167	1979	5	6	8	844	=	0.28	102.70	-11.6	0.282	0.945	0.766	0.099	0.149
168	1979	5	6	9	1273	=	0.28	102.63	-9.7	0.355	0.954	0.805	0.093	0.131
169	1979	5	9	18	989	=	0.43	102.16	-6.9	0.308	0.951	0.784	0.110	0.199
170	1979	5	13	24	580	=	0.48	100.88	-15.7	0.188	0.934	0.709	0.130	0.081
171	1979	5	15	3	642	=	0.48	101.42	-13.7	0.219	0.940	0.735	0.124	0.142
172	1979	5	15	9	1479	=	0.41	101.62	-14.4	0.393	0.957	0.810	0.101	0.057
173	1979	5	15	12	1896	=	0.41	101.65	-14.0	0.440	0.960	0.823	0.098	0.051
174	1979	5	16	8	1009	=	0.33	101.52	-4.9	0.305	0.951	0.778	0.102	0.162
175	1979	5	16	15	1555	=	0.33	101.45	-2.7	0.419	0.959	0.817	0.092	0.124
176	1979	5	16	18	1187	=	0.33	101.45	-3.8	0.337	0.953	0.791	0.099	0.145
177	1979	5	16	21	776	=	0.38	101.42	-4.7	0.246	0.944	0.750	0.110	0.127
178	1979	5	16	24	584	=	0.38	101.42	-4.7	0.199	0.936	0.721	0.119	0.117
179	1979	5	17	3	697	=	0.38	101.42	-4.7	0.227	0.941	0.739	0.116	0.123
180	1979	5	17	9	1486	=	0.43	101.35	-3.5	0.400	0.958	0.810	0.101	0.082

Alert

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
181	1979	5	17	15	1552	*	0.43	101.18	-3.4	0.423	0.959	0.816	0.100	0.112
182	1979	5	17	18	1181	*	0.43	101.05	-3.8	0.341	0.954	0.790	0.105	0.129
183	1979	5	17	21	807	*	0.43	100.88	-3.7	0.250	0.944	0.749	0.115	0.101
184	1979	5	17	24	511	*	0.41	100.61	-4.5	0.203	0.937	0.719	0.120	0.102
185	1979	5	18	3	597	*	0.38	100.44	-5.2	0.231	0.942	0.736	0.114	0.139
186	1979	5	18	6	1030	*	0.36	100.20	-5.0	0.313	0.952	0.773	0.102	0.165
187	1979	5	18	9	1458	*	0.36	100.07	-2.7	0.404	0.959	0.803	0.085	0.128
188	1979	5	18	12	1865	*	0.36	99.87	-1.4	0.451	0.961	0.814	0.082	0.154
189	1979	5	18	15	1845	*	0.36	99.73	0.0	0.427	0.960	0.807	0.083	0.160
190	1979	5	18	18	1170	*	0.36	99.70	-1.4	0.345	0.954	0.782	0.099	0.158
191	1979	5	19	24	514	*	0.41	100.41	-5.7	0.211	0.938	0.723	0.119	0.134
192	1979	5	20	3	707	*	0.41	100.34	-4.5	0.239	0.943	0.739	0.115	0.164
193	1979	5	24	15	1658	*	0.23	101.08	-12.8	0.445	0.960	0.821	0.081	0.155
194	1979	5	24	18	1297	*	0.23	101.05	-12.3	0.355	0.956	0.798	0.086	0.149
195	1979	6	17	15	1853	*	0.61	100.33	-2.3	0.488	0.965	0.825	0.105	0.049
196	1979	7	10	9	1515	0	1.02	100.23	4.0	0.451	0.965	0.816	0.124	0.007
197	1979	7	10	12	1813	0	0.99	100.26	3.0	0.497	0.967	0.827	0.120	0.001
198	1979	7	15	3	855	0	0.94	100.77	5.3	0.270	0.953	0.755	0.139	0.041
199	1979	7	30	15	1418	0	1.18	101.27	2.1	0.416	0.963	0.814	0.133	0.054
200	1979	7	31	3	608	0	1.27	101.07	2.3	0.216	0.947	0.730	0.159	0.066
201	1979	7	31	9	1312	0	1.40	101.07	2.4	0.389	0.962	0.805	0.141	0.043
202	1979	8	15	15	1231	0	0.66	100.13	-0.4	0.345	0.962	0.785	0.118	0.007
203	1979	8	15	21	471	0	0.63	100.23	-1.2	0.168	0.942	0.691	0.142	0.054
204	1979	8	16	3	375	0	0.66	100.29	-2.3	0.139	0.936	0.665	0.150	0.046
205	1979	8	21	9	972	0	0.58	99.82	1.5	0.290	0.958	0.782	0.120	0.038
206	1979	8	21	12	1185	0	0.58	99.86	2.3	0.339	0.961	0.781	0.115	0.042
207	1979	8	21	15	1059	0	0.58	99.98	2.7	0.314	0.960	0.772	0.117	0.044
208	1979	8	21	24	187	0	0.61	100.19	0.5	0.085	0.915	0.599	0.163	0.056
209	1980	3	13	15	159	*	0.18	99.82	-32.1	0.048	0.864	0.527	0.135	0.002
210	1980	3	26	9	339	*	0.18	102.45	-31.6	0.112	0.905	0.646	0.114	0.045
211	1980	3	26	12	398	*	0.18	102.45	-32.0	0.162	0.923	0.698	0.103	0.227
212	1980	3	28	15	324	*	0.18	102.45	-31.0	0.136	0.914	0.673	0.108	0.183
213	1980	3	27	12	458	*	0.15	102.21	-34.2	0.169	0.925	0.703	0.098	0.175
214	1980	3	27	15	359	*	0.15	102.15	-35.5	0.143	0.917	0.679	0.102	0.189
215	1980	4	1	15	453	*	0.15	101.27	-33.4	0.177	0.928	0.704	0.096	0.230
216	1980	4	2	9	309	*	0.15	101.27	-35.3	0.159	0.923	0.689	0.099	0.786
217	1980	4	3	9	504	*	0.13	100.87	-35.5	0.166	0.925	0.693	0.092	0.100
218	1980	4	3	12	514	*	0.13	100.77	-32.1	0.216	0.936	0.728	0.085	0.512
219	1980	4	3	15	421	*	0.13	100.63	-35.8	0.190	0.931	0.710	0.089	0.536
220	1980	4	3	18	284	*	0.13	100.60	-33.1	0.104	0.902	0.626	0.104	0.093
221	1980	4	4	6	182	*	0.13	100.50	-35.5	0.078	0.886	0.585	0.112	0.106
222	1980	4	4	9	622	*	0.13	100.50	-34.7	0.172	0.927	0.696	0.091	0.018
223	1980	4	4	12	813	*	0.13	100.46	-33.2	0.222	0.937	0.731	0.085	0.036
224	1980	4	4	15	578	*	0.15	100.50	-33.8	0.195	0.932	0.714	0.093	0.156
225	1980	4	4	18	289	*	0.15	100.60	-35.2	0.110	0.905	0.634	0.109	0.089
226	1980	4	5	9	558	*	0.23	100.50	-32.0	0.179	0.929	0.701	0.107	0.083
227	1980	4	5	12	656	*	0.23	100.43	-32.9	0.229	0.938	0.734	0.100	0.209
228	1980	4	7	18	382	*	0.25	101.14	-27.0	0.130	0.913	0.660	0.120	0.059
229	1980	4	16	3	171	*	0.25	99.61	-22.2	0.067	0.861	0.582	0.137	0.040
230	1980	4	23	15	1105	*	0.18	100.93	-23.8	0.312	0.949	0.778	0.084	0.120
231	1980	4	23	18	763	*	0.18	100.93	-24.5	0.227	0.938	0.736	0.093	0.085
232	1980	4	24	3	352	*	0.20	100.97	-27.0	0.115	0.907	0.642	0.115	0.035
233	1980	4	24	6	683	*	0.20	101.03	-25.0	0.200	0.933	0.719	0.100	0.063
234	1980	4	24	9	1055	*	0.23	101.17	-23.8	0.294	0.947	0.772	0.093	0.076
235	1980	4	24	12	1266	*	0.23	101.27	-24.0	0.342	0.952	0.791	0.089	0.086
236	1980	4	24	15	1125	*	0.23	101.44	-22.0	0.317	0.949	0.783	0.091	0.114
237	1980	4	25	15	1226	*	0.23	102.58	-24.4	0.323	0.949	0.793	0.091	0.040
238	1980	4	25	21	392	*	0.23	102.62	-24.4	0.144	0.918	0.682	0.114	0.108
239	1980	4	25	24	231	*	0.23	102.62	-26.2	0.096	0.897	0.624	0.126	0.084
240	1980	4	26	3	332	*	0.20	102.55	-25.5	0.126	0.911	0.663	0.114	0.100

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1	1978	2	12	10	157	*	0.38	100.47	-15.3	0.061	0.876	0.858	0.188	0.032
2	1978	2	14	10	192	*	0.46	100.04	-13.5	0.072	0.883	0.875	0.188	0.032
3	1978	2	14	11	337	*	0.43	100.04	-13.7	0.119	0.909	0.842	0.140	0.058
4	1978	2	14	12	428	*	0.43	100.07	-17.4	0.143	0.919	0.858	0.134	0.065
5	1978	2	14	13	448	*	0.43	100.07	-17.8	0.143	0.919	0.858	0.134	0.045
6	1978	2	14	14	303	*	0.43	100.07	-15.0	0.119	0.909	0.842	0.140	0.085
7	1978	2	16	13	898	*	0.41	99.94	-26.1	0.167	0.926	0.889	0.127	0.080
8	1978	2	23	11	628	*	0.41	100.88	-18.5	0.173	0.927	0.899	0.125	0.001
9	1978	2	23	12	786	*	0.41	100.81	-17.3	0.188	0.933	0.717	0.122	0.036
10	1978	2	23	13	751	*	0.41	100.78	-16.3	0.188	0.933	0.717	0.122	0.013
11	1978	2	23	14	570	*	0.41	100.78	-15.4	0.173	0.927	0.698	0.125	0.045
12	1978	2	23	15	361	*	0.43	100.78	-12.9	0.126	0.912	0.853	0.138	0.069
13	1978	2	24	11	559	*	0.53	100.61	-11.6	0.179	0.929	0.702	0.134	0.071
14	1978	2	24	12	663	*	0.53	100.57	-6.8	0.204	0.934	0.720	0.129	0.070
15	1978	2	24	13	593	*	0.53	100.57	-6.3	0.204	0.934	0.720	0.129	0.147
16	1978	3	1	9	303	*	0.33	103.23	-19.1	0.096	0.896	0.627	0.139	0.018
17	1978	3	1	10	535	*	0.30	103.23	-18.4	0.163	0.923	0.703	0.120	0.049
18	1978	3	1	11	727	*	0.30	103.17	-18.7	0.211	0.934	0.739	0.112	0.060
19	1978	3	1	12	836	*	0.28	103.20	-18.6	0.238	0.938	0.755	0.105	0.052
20	1978	3	1	13	820	*	0.28	103.17	-18.0	0.238	0.938	0.755	0.105	0.078
21	1978	3	1	14	721	*	0.25	103.10	-17.4	0.211	0.934	0.739	0.105	0.071
22	1978	3	1	15	529	*	0.25	103.07	-16.5	0.183	0.923	0.702	0.114	0.058
23	1978	3	1	16	278	*	0.25	103.03	-15.4	0.096	0.896	0.626	0.129	0.038
24	1978	3	2	9	291	*	0.30	102.29	-23.1	0.102	0.900	0.631	0.134	0.047
25	1978	3	2	10	535	*	0.30	102.26	-25.8	0.170	0.925	0.703	0.118	0.072
26	1978	3	2	11	739	*	0.30	102.22	-25.5	0.217	0.935	0.738	0.111	0.074
27	1978	3	2	12	832	*	0.30	102.19	-19.9	0.242	0.940	0.753	0.107	0.089
28	1978	3	2	13	838	*	0.30	102.09	-18.7	0.242	0.940	0.752	0.107	0.083
29	1978	3	2	14	727	*	0.30	102.09	-17.5	0.217	0.935	0.737	0.110	0.085
30	1978	3	2	15	529	*	0.30	102.05	-15.8	0.170	0.925	0.702	0.118	0.077
31	1978	3	2	16	278	*	0.30	102.02	-15.7	0.102	0.900	0.630	0.133	0.057
32	1978	4	2	12	1571	*	0.20	101.55	-26.1	0.440	0.958	0.823	0.080	0.359
33	1978	4	2	13	1842	*	0.20	101.55	-24.8	0.440	0.958	0.823	0.080	0.422
34	1978	4	2	14	1427	*	0.20	101.55	-23.7	0.415	0.957	0.815	0.081	0.410
35	1978	4	2	15	1238	*	0.20	101.55	-23.3	0.367	0.954	0.802	0.084	0.325
36	1978	4	2	16	982	*	0.20	101.55	-22.7	0.289	0.947	0.776	0.089	0.214
37	1978	4	2	17	882	*	0.20	101.58	-22.2	0.215	0.935	0.733	0.088	0.124
38	1978	4	3	9	1082	*	0.23	101.55	-29.8	0.305	0.948	0.779	0.082	0.108
39	1978	4	4	11	1577	*	0.20	101.32	-26.8	0.427	0.958	0.818	0.080	0.225
40	1978	4	4	12	1704	*	0.20	101.32	-25.3	0.452	0.959	0.824	0.079	0.223
41	1978	4	4	13	1698	*	0.20	101.32	-22.5	0.452	0.959	0.824	0.079	0.233
42	1978	4	4	14	1588	*	0.20	101.32	-20.8	0.427	0.958	0.818	0.080	0.208
43	1978	4	4	15	1352	*	0.20	101.32	-19.8	0.379	0.954	0.804	0.083	0.218
44	1978	4	5	8	716	*	0.20	101.42	-27.8	0.234	0.939	0.743	0.095	0.183
45	1978	4	5	11	1594	*	0.20	101.42	-20.5	0.433	0.955	0.820	0.080	0.252
46	1978	4	5	12	1710	*	0.20	101.38	-17.2	0.458	0.959	0.825	0.078	0.258
47	1978	4	5	13	1718	*	0.20	101.35	-16.1	0.458	0.959	0.825	0.078	0.247
48	1978	4	5	14	1606	*	0.20	101.35	-14.9	0.433	0.958	0.820	0.079	0.231
49	1978	4	5	15	1392	*	0.20	101.32	-14.4	0.385	0.955	0.805	0.082	0.205
50	1978	4	5	16	1074	*	0.18	101.28	-14.4	0.317	0.949	0.782	0.084	0.211
51	1978	4	5	17	734	*	0.18	101.25	-14.0	0.234	0.939	0.742	0.082	0.162
52	1978	4	8	14	1531	*	0.30	100.98	-22.7	0.451	0.959	0.821	0.089	0.513
53	1978	4	8	15	1277	*	0.33	101.01	-22.1	0.403	0.955	0.809	0.094	0.589
54	1978	4	10	7	474	*	0.51	100.00	-15.9	0.172	0.927	0.693	0.140	0.110
55	1978	4	14	7	595	*	0.48	102.39	-7.4	0.195	0.931	0.724	0.128	0.089
56	1978	4	14	8	978	*	0.48	102.29	-8.5	0.287	0.946	0.776	0.116	0.104
57	1978	4	14	10	1675	*	0.48	102.15	-5.1	0.437	0.958	0.825	0.103	0.079
58	1978	4	18	6	352	*	0.51	102.19	-10.1	0.128	0.912	0.853	0.151	0.060
59	1978	4	19	7	858	*	0.51	102.12	-9.5	0.223	0.937	0.741	0.132	0.138
60	1978	4	19	8	1040	*	0.53	102.09	-9.0	0.315	0.949	0.785	0.122	0.151

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61	1978	4	19	5	1410	=	0.53	102.09	-6.1	0.397	0.855	0.814	0.114	0.153
62	1978	4	19	10	1898	=	0.53	101.89	-4.8	0.464	0.959	0.832	0.109	0.169
63	1978	4	19	14	1941	=	0.59	101.82	-0.9	0.511	0.982	0.841	0.108	0.146
64	1978	4	19	15	1881	=	0.71	101.82	-0.7	0.464	0.958	0.830	0.112	0.202
65	1978	4	21	9	1473	=	0.25	101.69	-14.7	0.407	0.956	0.815	0.087	0.204
66	1978	4	21	10	1779	=	0.25	101.65	-13.6	0.474	0.960	0.832	0.083	0.222
67	1978	4	21	11	2022	=	0.25	101.82	-11.8	0.521	0.962	0.842	0.080	0.200
68	1978	4	21	12	2160	=	0.25	101.55	-11.8	0.548	0.963	0.846	0.078	0.168
69	1978	4	21	13	2155	=	0.25	101.55	-10.4	0.548	0.963	0.846	0.078	0.177
70	1978	4	21	14	2010	=	0.25	101.52	-8.6	0.521	0.962	0.841	0.080	0.220
71	1978	4	21	15	1788	=	0.28	101.48	-9.3	0.474	0.960	0.830	0.085	0.229
72	1978	4	21	16	1478	=	0.28	101.45	-8.4	0.407	0.956	0.813	0.088	0.186
73	1978	4	21	17	1115	=	0.28	101.42	-8.6	0.325	0.950	0.785	0.085	0.163
74	1978	4	22	15	1814	=	0.28	101.32	-13.4	0.479	0.960	0.830	0.085	0.198
75	1978	4	22	16	1519	=	0.25	101.32	-12.8	0.412	0.957	0.814	0.086	0.166
76	1978	4	22	17	1150	=	0.25	101.28	-11.8	0.330	0.951	0.787	0.092	0.151
77	1978	4	22	18	768	=	0.25	101.25	-11.8	0.239	0.940	0.745	0.101	0.124
78	1978	4	23	5	148	=	0.25	101.28	-16.6	0.059	0.873	0.557	0.142	0.036
79	1978	4	23	8	1188	=	0.28	101.35	-17.2	0.336	0.951	0.789	0.095	0.119
80	1978	4	23	9	1576	=	0.28	101.35	-15.9	0.417	0.957	0.815	0.089	0.115
81	1978	4	23	10	1889	=	0.28	101.35	-15.1	0.484	0.960	0.832	0.085	0.114
82	1978	4	23	11	2113	=	0.30	101.38	-13.6	0.531	0.962	0.842	0.084	0.101
83	1978	4	23	12	2237	=	0.30	101.38	-12.7	0.556	0.963	0.846	0.083	0.088
84	1978	4	23	13	2248	=	0.30	101.38	-11.4	0.556	0.963	0.846	0.083	0.068
85	1978	4	23	14	2146	=	0.30	101.42	-11.0	0.531	0.962	0.842	0.084	0.049
86	1978	4	23	15	1942	=	0.33	101.42	-10.3	0.484	0.960	0.832	0.089	0.028
87	1978	4	23	16	1617	=	0.30	101.42	-9.8	0.417	0.957	0.815	0.091	0.059
88	1978	4	23	17	1239	=	0.28	101.42	-10.3	0.336	0.951	0.790	0.094	0.073
89	1978	4	23	18	832	=	0.28	101.45	-10.3	0.244	0.941	0.749	0.103	0.076
90	1978	4	24	5	153	=	0.18	101.65	-18.1	0.085	0.877	0.569	0.127	0.054
91	1978	4	24	6	431	=	0.18	101.69	-21.3	0.156	0.922	0.888	0.103	0.120
92	1978	4	24	7	809	=	0.18	101.69	-22.4	0.250	0.941	0.754	0.091	0.142
93	1978	4	24	8	1192	=	0.18	101.75	-20.4	0.341	0.951	0.794	0.082	0.181
94	1978	4	24	9	1558	=	0.18	101.75	-20.3	0.422	0.957	0.819	0.077	0.206
95	1978	4	24	10	1877	=	0.18	101.75	-16.8	0.489	0.961	0.836	0.073	0.213
96	1978	4	24	11	2107	=	0.18	101.75	-15.1	0.536	0.963	0.845	0.071	0.210
97	1978	4	24	12	2237	=	0.18	101.75	-15.0	0.560	0.963	0.850	0.070	0.195
98	1978	4	24	13	2243	=	0.18	101.75	-12.3	0.560	0.963	0.850	0.070	0.184
99	1978	4	24	14	2137	=	0.18	101.75	-10.5	0.536	0.963	0.845	0.071	0.159
100	1978	4	24	15	1912	=	0.20	101.72	-8.8	0.489	0.961	0.835	0.076	0.146
101	1978	4	24	16	1617	=	0.20	101.72	-7.8	0.422	0.957	0.819	0.080	0.116
102	1978	4	24	17	1287	=	0.20	101.69	-7.8	0.341	0.951	0.794	0.085	0.094
103	1978	4	24	18	886	=	0.20	101.65	-7.3	0.250	0.941	0.753	0.093	0.085
104	1978	4	25	5	168	=	0.28	101.45	-14.8	0.070	0.881	0.578	0.141	0.050
105	1978	4	25	6	462	=	0.28	101.42	-15.9	0.161	0.923	0.891	0.118	0.095
106	1978	4	25	7	832	=	0.28	101.42	-15.9	0.255	0.942	0.755	0.102	0.122
107	1978	4	25	8	1196	=	0.28	101.42	-14.7	0.346	0.952	0.794	0.094	0.178
108	1978	4	25	9	1571	=	0.28	101.42	-12.5	0.427	0.957	0.818	0.088	0.181
109	1978	4	25	10	1872	=	0.28	101.38	-10.8	0.494	0.961	0.834	0.084	0.217
110	1978	4	25	11	2103	=	0.28	101.35	-9.1	0.541	0.963	0.843	0.082	0.207
111	1978	4	25	12	2218	=	0.28	101.35	-8.0	0.565	0.964	0.848	0.080	0.207
112	1978	4	25	13	2224	=	0.28	101.32	-6.3	0.565	0.964	0.848	0.080	0.195
113	1978	4	25	14	2143	=	0.28	101.32	-5.7	0.541	0.963	0.843	0.081	0.135
114	1978	4	25	15	1841	=	0.28	101.25	-5.3	0.494	0.961	0.833	0.084	0.103
115	1978	4	25	16	1629	=	0.28	101.25	-4.7	0.427	0.958	0.817	0.087	0.101
116	1978	4	25	17	1284	=	0.28	101.18	-4.3	0.346	0.952	0.792	0.093	0.103
117	1978	4	25	18	861	=	0.28	101.15	-3.6	0.255	0.942	0.753	0.102	0.090
118	1978	4	25	19	491	=	0.28	101.15	-4.2	0.161	0.923	0.690	0.115	0.054
119	1978	4	25	20	191	=	0.28	101.15	-4.2	0.070	0.851	0.577	0.140	0.026
120	1978	4	25	5	196	=	0.30	101.11	-11.0	0.075	0.855	0.588	0.142	0.038

Inuvik

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
121	1978	4	28	8	478	*	0.30	101.08	-11.4	0.186	0.925	0.684	0.117	0.088
122	1978	4	28	7	820	*	0.33	101.11	-12.1	0.260	0.943	0.755	0.108	0.153
123	1978	4	28	8	1184	*	0.33	101.15	-11.0	0.351	0.952	0.793	0.098	0.213
124	1978	4	28	8	1571	*	0.36	101.15	-10.6	0.432	0.958	0.816	0.084	0.186
125	1978	4	28	10	1901	*	0.36	101.11	-8.7	0.499	0.961	0.833	0.080	0.172
126	1978	4	28	11	2108	*	0.38	101.05	-7.9	0.545	0.963	0.842	0.088	0.190
127	1978	4	28	12	2212	*	0.38	101.05	-7.6	0.570	0.964	0.847	0.088	0.214
128	1978	4	28	13	2201	*	0.41	101.01	-6.6	0.570	0.964	0.846	0.090	0.225
129	1978	4	28	14	2028	*	0.41	100.85	-5.8	0.545	0.963	0.841	0.081	0.344
130	1978	4	28	14	2137	*	0.58	100.17	4.9	0.555	0.964	0.837	0.100	0.141
131	1978	4	28	15	1901	*	0.58	100.17	6.1	0.508	0.962	0.828	0.102	0.173
132	1978	4	28	16	1600	*	0.58	100.17	6.8	0.442	0.959	0.813	0.105	0.163
133	1978	4	28	17	1230	*	0.56	100.20	7.9	0.350	0.953	0.790	0.111	0.162
134	1978	4	28	18	848	*	0.56	100.20	8.6	0.270	0.944	0.755	0.120	0.142
135	1978	4	28	18	491	*	0.56	100.20	9.3	0.175	0.928	0.698	0.135	0.107
136	1978	4	28	20	196	*	0.56	100.20	9.3	0.086	0.892	0.599	0.159	0.064
137	1978	4	29	20	231	*	0.71	100.34	0.8	0.091	0.895	0.607	0.167	0.040
138	1978	4	30	15	1981	*	0.56	100.57	-1.7	0.517	0.962	0.833	0.101	0.115
139	1978	4	30	16	1698	*	0.53	100.57	-1.3	0.451	0.959	0.818	0.104	0.092
140	1978	4	30	17	1306	*	0.51	100.54	-0.1	0.370	0.954	0.798	0.108	0.128
141	1978	4	30	18	930	*	0.51	100.54	0.3	0.280	0.946	0.761	0.117	0.100
142	1978	5	16	5	462	*	0.48	100.81	-5.7	0.167	0.929	0.694	0.132	0.104
143	1978	5	18	5	711	*	0.61	101.15	-2.0	0.263	0.946	0.757	0.138	0.274
144	1978	5	23	13	2553	*	0.56	101.42	-3.4	0.568	0.988	0.865	0.094	0.431
145	1978	5	23	14	2455	*	0.56	101.35	-1.8	0.644	0.988	0.861	0.095	0.371
146	1978	5	23	15	2253	*	0.58	101.32	-1.5	0.598	0.988	0.854	0.098	0.320
147	1978	5	23	16	1984	*	0.58	101.32	-0.6	0.535	0.984	0.842	0.102	0.268
148	1978	5	28	17	1853	*	0.74	101.79	-3.2	0.470	0.961	0.832	0.113	0.246
149	1978	5	28	18	1289	*	0.74	101.79	-2.2	0.383	0.957	0.806	0.120	0.195
150	1978	5	28	19	814	*	0.78	101.79	-1.9	0.293	0.949	0.775	0.130	0.161
151	1978	5	28	20	574	*	0.78	101.75	-1.1	0.206	0.937	0.728	0.142	0.137
152	1978	5	28	21	281	*	0.79	101.75	-0.7	0.128	0.917	0.661	0.160	0.135
153	1978	5	28	22	105	*	0.79	101.75	-0.7	0.065	0.882	0.570	0.183	0.104
154	1978	5	31	5	803	*	0.97	101.52	4.8	0.300	0.950	0.777	0.137	0.200
155	1978	5	31	8	1641	*	0.99	101.48	8.6	0.476	0.962	0.831	0.122	0.276
156	1978	5	31	9	1975	*	0.99	101.42	9.5	0.554	0.965	0.845	0.117	0.352
157	1978	5	31	21	322	*	1.30	100.88	17.5	0.136	0.920	0.655	0.176	0.098
158	1978	6	1	7	1289	0	1.70	100.41	10.6	0.392	0.950	0.802	0.147	0.057
159	1978	6	2	18	1301	0	0.86	101.08	5.8	0.394	0.980	0.807	0.123	0.094
160	1978	6	15	21	387	0	1.12	100.91	7.7	0.181	0.932	0.688	0.165	0.065
161	1978	6	15	22	217	0	1.12	100.88	7.2	0.098	0.910	0.619	0.183	0.048
162	1978	6	15	23	100	0	1.14	100.81	6.5	0.054	0.881	0.544	0.204	0.037
163	1978	6	16	19	1008	0	0.94	100.20	16.1	0.324	0.956	0.778	0.132	0.089
164	1978	6	16	20	688	0	0.91	100.24	13.4	0.238	0.947	0.739	0.142	0.078
165	1978	6	16	21	428	0	0.89	100.27	11.3	0.161	0.933	0.686	0.155	0.055
166	1978	6	16	22	223	0	0.88	100.27	9.3	0.098	0.911	0.618	0.171	0.048
167	1978	6	17	16	2034	0	0.86	100.78	8.6	0.575	0.988	0.846	0.111	0.121
168	1978	6	17	17	1717	0	0.89	100.78	8.6	0.498	0.985	0.831	0.118	0.109
169	1978	6	17	18	1386	0	0.91	100.78	10.6	0.413	0.961	0.810	0.123	0.098
170	1978	6	17	19	996	0	0.84	100.81	10.7	0.324	0.956	0.782	0.132	0.103
171	1978	6	17	23	100	0	1.04	100.78	8.8	0.055	0.882	0.547	0.199	0.043
172	1978	6	30	21	387	0	1.57	99.77	23.0	0.180	0.933	0.682	0.177	0.071
173	1978	6	30	22	193	0	1.55	99.77	22.7	0.097	0.910	0.613	0.195	0.053
174	1978	6	30	23	82	0	1.55	99.77	21.8	0.053	0.881	0.538	0.216	0.053
175	1978	7	3	10	2239	0	1.90	99.97	14.8	0.534	0.971	0.849	0.133	0.078
176	1978	7	4	5	1081	0	1.75	100.41	14.4	0.318	0.958	0.777	0.156	0.003
177	1978	7	5	18	1365	0	0.76	101.45	17.5	0.408	0.963	0.813	0.116	0.086
178	1978	7	5	19	986	0	0.79	101.45	18.1	0.317	0.957	0.783	0.127	0.086
179	1978	7	5	20	668	0	0.79	101.42	18.2	0.231	0.948	0.741	0.138	0.077
180	1978	7	5	21	387	0	0.79	101.38	18.1	0.154	0.934	0.685	0.162	0.072

Inuvik

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
181	1978	7	5	22	162	0	0.78	101.38	17.8	0.081	0.812	0.612	0.171	0.088
182	1978	7	5	23	82	0	0.81	101.38	16.7	0.046	0.881	0.531	0.193	0.042
183	1978	7	6	2	82	0	0.81	101.42	13.6	0.045	0.879	0.527	0.194	0.037
184	1978	7	6	3	193	0	0.84	101.42	12.1	0.089	0.911	0.610	0.174	0.051
185	1978	7	6	4	393	0	0.84	101.45	10.3	0.152	0.934	0.884	0.155	0.061
186	1978	7	6	5	651	0	0.84	101.45	10.6	0.229	0.948	0.741	0.141	0.085
187	1978	7	6	6	990	0	0.84	101.45	10.8	0.315	0.957	0.782	0.130	0.084
188	1978	7	6	7	1348	0	0.84	101.45	11.2	0.404	0.963	0.813	0.121	0.091
189	1978	7	6	8	1705	0	0.84	101.45	11.8	0.490	0.966	0.834	0.115	0.094
190	1978	7	6	9	2038	0	0.86	101.45	13.2	0.567	0.969	0.849	0.111	0.087
191	1978	7	6	10	2287	0	0.86	101.45	14.4	0.630	0.971	0.859	0.108	0.100
192	1978	7	6	11	2502	0	0.86	101.42	15.8	0.675	0.971	0.866	0.105	0.084
193	1978	7	6	12	2602	0	0.86	101.38	16.8	0.698	0.972	0.868	0.105	0.083
194	1978	7	6	13	2602	0	0.86	101.35	18.6	0.698	0.972	0.868	0.105	0.082
195	1978	7	6	14	2497	0	0.86	101.35	19.4	0.675	0.972	0.865	0.105	0.089
196	1978	7	6	15	2315	0	0.88	101.32	20.3	0.630	0.971	0.858	0.108	0.076
197	1978	7	6	16	2045	0	0.91	101.25	20.8	0.567	0.969	0.848	0.113	0.075
198	1978	7	6	17	1717	0	0.94	101.21	22.1	0.490	0.966	0.832	0.118	0.074
199	1978	7	6	18	1360	0	0.97	101.21	21.9	0.404	0.963	0.811	0.125	0.072
200	1978	7	6	19	985	0	0.99	101.15	22.4	0.315	0.957	0.780	0.135	0.081
201	1978	7	6	20	656	0	1.02	101.11	22.8	0.229	0.948	0.739	0.147	0.074
202	1978	7	6	21	375	0	1.04	101.11	22.2	0.152	0.934	0.682	0.163	0.072
203	1978	7	6	22	176	0	1.07	101.11	21.9	0.089	0.911	0.608	0.183	0.055
204	1978	7	6	23	70	0	1.09	101.05	21.2	0.045	0.880	0.526	0.206	0.050
205	1978	7	8	22	176	0	1.04	100.88	22.2	0.086	0.909	0.602	0.183	0.054
206	1978	7	8	23	70	0	1.02	100.95	18.9	0.041	0.875	0.517	0.206	0.040
207	1978	7	9	14	2414	0	1.80	101.21	12.6	0.671	0.971	0.863	0.128	0.091
208	1978	7	9	15	2208	0	1.88	101.21	14.2	0.626	0.970	0.857	0.130	0.106
209	1978	7	9	16	1940	0	1.88	101.18	15.7	0.563	0.969	0.846	0.133	0.109
210	1978	7	9	17	1506	0	1.68	101.18	17.4	0.485	0.966	0.831	0.139	0.243
211	1978	7	11	21	352	0	0.94	100.81	17.8	0.143	0.932	0.671	0.161	0.086
212	1978	7	11	22	164	0	0.94	100.61	18.8	0.080	0.906	0.591	0.182	0.050
213	1978	7	12	3	152	0	0.99	100.51	9.4	0.078	0.905	0.587	0.185	0.056
214	1978	7	12	4	346	0	0.97	100.47	8.2	0.141	0.931	0.668	0.163	0.064
215	1978	7	12	5	586	0	0.97	100.44	8.3	0.218	0.947	0.728	0.147	0.101
216	1978	7	12	6	926	0	0.97	100.41	8.8	0.305	0.957	0.771	0.135	0.096
217	1978	7	12	7	1272	0	0.97	100.41	10.0	0.394	0.962	0.802	0.128	0.110
218	1978	7	12	8	1623	0	0.97	100.37	11.3	0.481	0.966	0.824	0.120	0.121
219	1978	7	12	9	1946	0	0.97	100.34	12.8	0.558	0.969	0.839	0.115	0.126
220	1978	7	12	10	2218	0	0.97	100.31	13.9	0.621	0.970	0.849	0.111	0.127
221	1978	7	12	11	2409	0	0.97	100.27	16.2	0.666	0.971	0.856	0.109	0.126
222	1978	7	12	12	2520	0	0.97	100.27	17.0	0.689	0.972	0.859	0.108	0.112
223	1978	7	12	13	2532	0	0.97	100.24	18.2	0.689	0.972	0.858	0.108	0.087
224	1978	7	12	14	2438	0	0.97	100.20	18.3	0.666	0.971	0.855	0.109	0.080
225	1978	7	12	15	2250	0	0.97	100.17	20.0	0.621	0.970	0.848	0.111	0.085
226	1978	7	12	16	1975	0	0.97	100.14	19.6	0.558	0.969	0.838	0.114	0.093
227	1978	7	12	17	1658	0	0.97	100.07	20.2	0.481	0.966	0.822	0.119	0.084
228	1978	7	12	18	1319	0	0.97	100.04	20.1	0.394	0.962	0.800	0.126	0.086
229	1978	7	12	19	955	0	0.97	99.97	20.4	0.305	0.957	0.769	0.134	0.089
230	1978	7	12	20	621	0	0.97	99.94	20.3	0.218	0.947	0.725	0.146	0.089
231	1978	7	12	21	346	0	0.99	99.90	18.8	0.141	0.932	0.665	0.163	0.063
232	1978	7	12	22	152	0	0.99	99.90	17.7	0.078	0.905	0.585	0.184	0.055
233	1978	7	13	3	152	0	1.02	99.90	10.8	0.075	0.904	0.581	0.187	0.048
234	1978	7	13	4	334	0	0.99	99.90	10.1	0.139	0.931	0.663	0.164	0.067
235	1978	7	13	5	586	0	0.99	99.94	9.6	0.216	0.947	0.724	0.148	0.081
236	1978	7	13	6	897	0	0.99	99.92	9.4	0.303	0.956	0.767	0.136	0.113
237	1978	7	13	7	1219	0	0.97	99.94	11.4	0.392	0.962	0.798	0.126	0.154
238	1978	7	18	5	533	0	1.07	101.28	5.7	0.201	0.944	0.722	0.165	0.088
239	1978	7	19	7	1213	0	1.07	101.28	6.6	0.378	0.961	0.803	0.132	0.102
240	1978	7	19	8	1559	0	1.07	101.25	8.4	0.465	0.965	0.827	0.125	0.118

Inuvik

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
241	1978	7	18	8	1853	0	1.07	101.25	8.9	0.543	0.958	0.843	0.120	0.115
242	1978	7	19	10	2162	0	1.07	101.25	12.2	0.507	0.970	0.854	0.118	0.118
243	1978	7	19	11	2356	0	1.07	101.21	14.3	0.552	0.971	0.861	0.113	0.118
244	1978	7	19	12	2467	0	1.07	101.15	15.8	0.575	0.972	0.864	0.112	0.103
245	1978	7	19	13	2467	0	1.07	101.15	17.5	0.575	0.972	0.864	0.112	0.103
246	1978	7	19	14	2373	0	1.07	101.05	18.3	0.552	0.971	0.860	0.113	0.096
247	1978	7	19	15	2185	0	1.07	101.05	20.1	0.507	0.970	0.853	0.115	0.090
248	1978	7	19	16	1899	0	1.08	100.98	20.3	0.543	0.958	0.841	0.120	0.105
249	1978	7	27	9	1494	0	1.80	100.27	17.2	0.521	0.958	0.832	0.138	0.505
250	1978	7	28	7	850	0	1.95	100.88	10.2	0.347	0.950	0.791	0.157	0.377
251	1978	7	31	19	588	0	2.31	101.32	24.3	0.249	0.951	0.751	0.178	0.083
252	1978	7	31	20	404	0	2.29	101.25	23.7	0.190	0.938	0.690	0.194	0.052
253	1978	8	1	5	353	0	2.21	101.11	17.2	0.158	0.939	0.686	0.193	0.080
254	1978	8	1	5	658	0	2.24	101.08	17.2	0.245	0.953	0.747	0.176	0.090
255	1978	8	1	7	1020	0	2.24	101.05	17.4	0.335	0.951	0.788	0.163	0.090
256	1978	8	1	9	1723	0	2.29	100.95	18.4	0.504	0.959	0.833	0.149	0.052
257	1978	8	1	10	1840	0	2.29	100.91	19.5	0.589	0.970	0.845	0.144	0.244
258	1978	8	10	18	826	0	0.89	100.81	12.5	0.299	0.958	0.770	0.133	0.087
259	1978	8	10	19	574	0	0.89	100.81	12.8	0.207	0.948	0.722	0.146	0.079
260	1978	8	10	20	275	0	0.89	100.57	12.3	0.117	0.928	0.642	0.167	0.059
261	1978	8	11	5	588	0	0.89	100.78	0.3	0.202	0.947	0.720	0.148	0.046
262	1978	8	11	7	949	0	0.89	100.78	1.8	0.285	0.958	0.770	0.134	0.054
263	1978	8	11	14	1959	0	0.94	100.88	12.2	0.578	0.971	0.845	0.113	0.225
264	1978	8	11	15	1852	0	0.97	100.88	13.0	0.531	0.969	0.837	0.116	0.121
265	1978	8	11	16	1547	0	0.94	100.61	13.0	0.465	0.957	0.822	0.120	0.150
266	1978	8	11	19	551	0	0.91	100.47	14.2	0.202	0.948	0.718	0.148	0.083
267	1978	8	11	20	252	0	0.89	100.41	14.8	0.112	0.925	0.636	0.188	0.056
268	1978	8	12	5	234	0	0.84	100.17	4.8	0.107	0.924	0.629	0.188	0.070
269	1978	8	12	11	2039	0	0.91	99.90	11.9	0.573	0.971	0.839	0.112	0.115
270	1978	8	12	12	2151	0	0.91	99.87	13.7	0.598	0.971	0.842	0.111	0.107
271	1978	8	12	13	2145	0	0.94	99.83	15.7	0.598	0.971	0.842	0.111	0.111
272	1978	8	12	14	2045	0	0.94	99.77	16.2	0.573	0.971	0.838	0.112	0.105
273	1978	8	12	15	1846	0	0.97	99.73	16.8	0.527	0.959	0.829	0.115	0.103
274	1978	8	12	15	1555	0	0.97	99.67	17.2	0.461	0.957	0.815	0.120	0.105
275	1978	8	16	19	457	0	1.07	101.21	8.3	0.178	0.943	0.704	0.159	0.085
276	1978	8	17	5	211	0	1.04	101.25	0.3	0.082	0.912	0.598	0.187	0.017
277	1978	8	17	20	152	0	0.69	101.42	8.8	0.082	0.912	0.598	0.189	0.082
278	1978	8	18	5	428	0	0.75	101.45	0.1	0.188	0.941	0.897	0.148	0.088
279	1978	8	18	7	758	0	0.81	101.42	-0.6	0.282	0.955	0.758	0.136	0.112
280	1978	8	18	8	1061	0	0.84	101.42	3.4	0.352	0.952	0.795	0.125	0.175
281	1978	8	18	9	1459	0	0.85	101.38	5.8	0.434	0.955	0.820	0.120	0.115
282	1978	8	19	20	123	0	1.52	100.31	18.1	0.072	0.905	0.576	0.205	0.067
283	1978	8	20	5	123	0	1.52	99.80	11.2	0.065	0.903	0.555	0.209	0.049
284	1978	8	20	8	381	0	1.50	99.73	10.9	0.157	0.939	0.679	0.176	0.078
285	1978	8	20	7	892	0	1.45	99.63	10.4	0.251	0.954	0.742	0.157	0.111
286	1978	8	20	8	1049	0	1.42	99.57	11.2	0.342	0.952	0.780	0.145	0.111
287	1978	8	20	9	1389	0	1.40	99.50	11.8	0.424	0.955	0.804	0.138	0.104
288	1978	8	20	17	1067	0	1.24	99.03	21.4	0.342	0.952	0.777	0.139	0.100
289	1978	8	20	18	715	0	1.30	98.99	21.7	0.251	0.954	0.738	0.151	0.082
290	1978	8	29	12	1784	0	1.83	100.37	18.2	0.517	0.989	0.832	0.135	0.118
291	1978	8	29	13	1770	0	1.57	100.34	18.4	0.517	0.989	0.831	0.134	0.115
292	1978	8	29	14	1670	0	1.52	100.31	20.2	0.492	0.988	0.828	0.134	0.112
293	1978	8	29	15	1485	0	1.50	100.31	21.3	0.445	0.985	0.815	0.137	0.119
294	1978	9	2	7	481	0	1.52	100.27	5.2	0.150	0.948	0.701	0.173	0.065
295	1978	9	2	8	787	0	1.47	100.31	4.8	0.273	0.958	0.757	0.155	0.095
296	1978	9	2	17	803	0	1.04	100.34	15.6	0.273	0.958	0.757	0.142	0.104
297	1978	9	3	7	475	0	0.85	100.37	5.1	0.175	0.945	0.697	0.151	0.068
298	1978	9	3	13	1752	0	0.84	100.34	11.7	0.490	0.988	0.825	0.114	0.073
299	1978	9	3	14	1641	0	0.84	100.31	13.1	0.455	0.985	0.820	0.115	0.079
300	1978	9	3	15	1442	0	0.84	100.27	14.0	0.417	0.957	0.808	0.119	0.075

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
301	1978	8	3	16	1154	0	0.84	100.27	14.6	0.350	0.953	0.787	0.128	0.080
302	1978	8	3	17	815	0	0.86	100.24	15.2	0.267	0.957	0.754	0.136	0.080
303	1978	8	12	7	281	0	1.50	100.61	1.9	0.121	0.932	0.847	0.188	0.061
304	1978	8	12	8	580	0	1.50	100.57	2.2	0.214	0.951	0.726	0.166	0.090
305	1978	8	12	9	885	0	1.50	100.57	3.3	0.297	0.950	0.779	0.153	0.106
306	1978	8	12	10	1186	0	1.47	100.51	8.0	0.365	0.954	0.794	0.145	0.101
307	1978	8	12	12	1471	0	1.47	100.41	8.3	0.438	0.957	0.814	0.138	0.100
308	1978	10	13	9	206	*	0.43	101.25	-13.2	0.102	0.923	0.627	0.145	0.167
309	1978	10	13	10	475	*	0.43	101.15	-12.8	0.170	0.943	0.696	0.129	0.132
310	1978	10	13	11	645	*	0.43	101.08	-12.8	0.218	0.951	0.732	0.121	0.170
311	1978	10	13	12	703	*	0.43	101.01	-11.4	0.243	0.954	0.746	0.117	0.239
312	1978	10	13	13	703	*	0.43	101.01	-11.1	0.243	0.954	0.746	0.117	0.239
313	1978	10	13	14	604	*	0.43	100.95	-10.3	0.218	0.951	0.731	0.120	0.232
314	1978	10	13	15	434	*	0.46	100.88	-9.2	0.170	0.943	0.696	0.130	0.188
315	1978	10	13	16	240	*	0.46	100.78	-9.8	0.102	0.924	0.625	0.147	0.101
316	1978	10	14	10	422	*	0.41	100.88	-14.7	0.164	0.942	0.691	0.128	0.172
317	1978	10	14	11	621	*	0.38	100.88	-14.6	0.212	0.950	0.726	0.117	0.169
318	1978	10	14	12	738	*	0.38	100.88	-13.1	0.236	0.953	0.741	0.114	0.157
319	1978	10	14	13	709	*	0.36	100.84	-11.2	0.236	0.953	0.741	0.111	0.198
320	1978	10	14	14	609	*	0.36	100.81	-9.3	0.212	0.950	0.726	0.115	0.188
321	1978	10	14	15	428	*	0.36	100.78	-9.2	0.164	0.942	0.691	0.123	0.167
322	1978	10	14	16	199	*	0.36	100.71	-8.7	0.086	0.921	0.616	0.139	0.142
323	1978	10	16	11	856	*	0.46	100.84	-17.6	0.199	0.948	0.718	0.126	-0.076
324	1978	10	16	12	1090	*	0.46	100.81	-14.6	0.224	0.951	0.734	0.122	-0.152
325	1978	10	16	13	973	*	0.46	100.84	-12.6	0.224	0.951	0.734	0.121	-0.088
326	1978	11	17	12	141	*	0.25	102.63	-23.3	0.047	0.882	0.537	0.149	0.017
327	1978	11	17	13	129	*	0.23	102.63	-24.2	0.047	0.882	0.537	0.145	0.029
328	1978	11	18	12	88	*	0.30	102.63	-17.8	0.043	0.878	0.528	0.158	0.060
329	1978	11	18	13	82	*	0.30	102.63	-17.0	0.043	0.878	0.527	0.158	0.070
330	1978	2	12	14	287	*	0.08	103.23	-33.6	0.107	0.902	0.643	0.090	0.102
331	1978	2	13	11	381	*	0.08	102.29	-34.8	0.113	0.906	0.646	0.089	0.033
332	1978	2	13	12	463	*	0.08	102.29	-32.6	0.137	0.915	0.674	0.084	0.048
333	1978	2	13	13	463	*	0.08	102.26	-32.8	0.137	0.915	0.673	0.084	0.048
334	1978	2	13	14	387	*	0.08	102.26	-34.2	0.113	0.906	0.646	0.089	0.028
335	1978	2	13	15	217	*	0.08	102.26	-33.9	0.066	0.878	0.574	0.101	0.017
336	1978	2	20	12	586	*	0.23	102.08	-30.3	0.179	0.928	0.710	0.108	0.073
337	1978	2	20	13	583	*	0.23	102.12	-25.7	0.179	0.928	0.710	0.108	0.084
338	1978	2	20	14	488	*	0.23	102.19	-25.6	0.155	0.921	0.690	0.112	0.069
339	1978	2	20	15	316	*	0.23	102.26	-25.2	0.107	0.903	0.638	0.123	0.049
340	1978	2	20	16	82	*	0.20	102.28	-24.6	0.040	0.856	0.520	0.145	0.089
341	1978	2	26	14	533	*	0.20	101.75	-23.0	0.192	0.931	0.718	0.102	0.203
342	1978	2	26	16	211	*	0.18	101.69	-22.1	0.077	0.886	0.592	0.123	0.044
343	1978	3	1	14	867	*	0.13	101.89	-31.9	0.211	0.934	0.733	0.086	-0.025
344	1978	3	1	15	715	*	0.13	101.89	-31.8	0.163	0.923	0.697	0.093	-0.055
345	1978	3	4	14	703	*	0.08	101.89	-39.4	0.230	0.938	0.744	0.072	0.233
346	1978	3	4	15	539	*	0.08	101.95	-38.3	0.182	0.928	0.712	0.077	0.189
347	1978	3	4	16	334	*	0.08	101.92	-36.1	0.115	0.906	0.646	0.088	0.077
348	1978	3	10	14	897	*	0.10	102.29	-35.7	0.269	0.943	0.767	0.075	0.197
349	1978	3	10	15	733	*	0.10	102.29	-34.3	0.221	0.936	0.741	0.080	0.129
350	1978	3	10	16	492	*	0.10	102.29	-32.9	0.153	0.920	0.689	0.089	0.071
351	1978	3	17	13	1442	*	0.15	100.54	-29.4	0.340	0.951	0.786	0.079	-0.048
352	1978	3	17	14	1231	*	0.15	100.57	-28.0	0.315	0.949	0.775	0.080	0.036
353	1978	3	17	15	938	*	0.15	100.57	-26.3	0.267	0.944	0.755	0.084	0.105
354	1978	3	17	16	621	*	0.15	100.61	-25.8	0.198	0.932	0.716	0.092	0.121
355	1978	3	21	11	1242	*	0.20	102.63	-28.9	0.341	0.951	0.800	0.087	0.144
356	1978	3	21	12	1336	*	0.20	102.63	-27.8	0.369	0.953	0.808	0.085	0.171
357	1978	3	21	13	1348	*	0.20	102.63	-27.4	0.366	0.953	0.808	0.085	0.156
358	1978	3	21	14	1272	*	0.20	102.59	-26.7	0.341	0.951	0.799	0.087	0.109
359	1978	3	21	15	1014	*	0.20	102.55	-25.9	0.292	0.946	0.780	0.091	0.145
360	1978	3	29	11	1465	*	0.10	102.16	-31.5	0.391	0.955	0.813	0.067	0.196

Inuvik

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361	1979	3	29	12	1664	*	0.10	102.25	-30.1	0.418	0.955	0.821	0.085	0.086
362	1979	3	29	13	1664	*	0.10	102.29	-28.8	0.416	0.956	0.821	0.085	0.096
363	1979	3	29	14	1471	*	0.10	102.35	-28.7	0.391	0.955	0.815	0.087	0.189
364	1979	3	29	15	1248	*	0.10	102.43	-28.2	0.343	0.951	0.799	0.089	0.177
365	1979	3	29	16	920	*	0.10	102.49	-27.3	0.275	0.944	0.771	0.074	0.184
366	1979	3	30	8	598	*	0.13	102.49	-37.1	0.197	0.931	0.726	0.089	0.149
367	1979	3	30	9	532	*	0.15	102.49	-36.2	0.281	0.945	0.774	0.084	0.188
368	1979	3	30	10	1242	*	0.15	102.46	-30.2	0.349	0.951	0.802	0.079	0.200
369	1979	3	30	11	1488	*	0.15	102.43	-25.8	0.397	0.955	0.817	0.075	0.178
370	1979	3	30	12	1594	*	0.15	102.43	-25.1	0.422	0.957	0.824	0.074	0.202
371	1979	3	30	13	1805	*	0.15	102.39	-24.8	0.422	0.957	0.824	0.074	0.184
372	1979	3	30	14	1465	*	0.15	102.39	-22.3	0.397	0.955	0.817	0.075	0.212
373	1979	3	30	15	1288	*	0.15	102.35	-20.9	0.349	0.952	0.801	0.082	0.159
374	1979	3	30	16	967	*	0.15	102.29	-19.5	0.281	0.945	0.773	0.084	0.142
375	1979	3	30	17	821	*	0.15	102.29	-19.3	0.197	0.931	0.725	0.093	0.114
376	1979	3	30	18	275	*	0.15	102.28	-18.1	0.104	0.901	0.535	0.110	0.079
377	1979	4	12	8	1111	*	0.23	102.83	-34.4	0.275	0.944	0.774	0.086	0.029
378	1979	4	12	12	2272	*	0.23	102.78	-25.0	0.498	0.951	0.845	0.080	0.218
379	1979	4	17	7	583	*	0.25	101.55	-28.1	0.212	0.935	0.731	0.106	0.221
380	1979	4	17	8	1057	*	0.25	101.55	-27.3	0.304	0.948	0.778	0.095	0.124
381	1979	4	17	9	1408	*	0.28	101.55	-24.6	0.386	0.955	0.808	0.091	0.152
382	1979	4	17	10	1714	*	0.28	101.55	-23.0	0.453	0.959	0.826	0.087	0.167
383	1979	4	17	11	1955	*	0.28	101.58	-21.8	0.501	0.961	0.837	0.084	0.145
384	1979	4	17	12	2070	*	0.28	101.55	-20.0	0.525	0.962	0.842	0.083	0.149
385	1979	4	17	13	2070	*	0.28	101.55	-17.4	0.525	0.962	0.842	0.083	0.149
386	1979	4	17	14	1955	*	0.28	101.52	-15.6	0.501	0.961	0.837	0.084	0.144
387	1979	4	17	15	1728	*	0.30	101.52	-15.8	0.453	0.958	0.826	0.089	0.138
388	1979	4	17	16	1413	*	0.30	101.52	-14.2	0.386	0.955	0.807	0.093	0.140
389	1979	4	17	17	1052	*	0.33	101.45	-14.2	0.304	0.948	0.778	0.102	0.116
390	1979	4	17	18	627	*	0.35	101.42	-13.8	0.212	0.935	0.730	0.115	0.142
391	1979	4	18	6	358	*	0.51	101.08	-15.8	0.123	0.910	0.651	0.146	0.040
392	1979	4	18	7	642	*	0.51	101.01	-17.3	0.217	0.936	0.731	0.126	0.138
393	1979	4	18	8	1057	*	0.51	100.98	-14.6	0.309	0.949	0.777	0.118	0.112
394	1979	4	18	9	1442	*	0.51	100.95	-11.2	0.381	0.955	0.805	0.107	0.093
395	1979	4	18	14	1917	*	0.48	100.91	-3.7	0.505	0.962	0.833	0.098	0.177
396	1979	4	18	15	1708	*	0.48	100.91	-3.2	0.458	0.958	0.823	0.101	0.152
397	1979	4	18	16	1408	*	0.48	100.91	-2.4	0.381	0.955	0.805	0.105	0.139
398	1979	4	18	17	1037	*	0.51	100.91	-4.4	0.308	0.949	0.778	0.114	0.135
399	1979	4	18	18	627	*	0.53	100.95	-6.2	0.217	0.936	0.731	0.127	0.154
400	1979	4	28	7	858	*	0.89	101.21	-2.4	0.270	0.944	0.761	0.138	0.109
401	1979	4	30	8	1595	*	0.91	101.75	0.7	0.451	0.959	0.827	0.121	0.200
402	1979	4	30	10	1882	*	0.91	101.75	1.8	0.517	0.962	0.842	0.117	0.235
403	1979	4	30	14	2080	*	0.94	101.79	5.1	0.564	0.964	0.851	0.115	0.278
404	1979	4	30	15	1872	*	0.97	101.79	5.7	0.517	0.962	0.842	0.118	0.247
405	1979	4	30	16	1571	*	0.94	101.79	6.4	0.451	0.959	0.827	0.122	0.239
406	1979	4	30	17	1250	*	0.94	101.79	6.4	0.370	0.954	0.804	0.128	0.163
407	1979	4	30	18	884	*	0.91	101.75	5.8	0.280	0.945	0.769	0.137	0.126
408	1979	4	30	19	518	*	0.91	101.75	6.7	0.186	0.930	0.714	0.152	0.105
409	1979	4	30	20	217	*	0.89	101.72	6.7	0.095	0.897	0.621	0.175	0.071
410	1979	5	1	5	232	0	0.79	101.89	-1.1	0.101	0.905	0.627	0.169	0.051
411	1979	5	1	6	514	0	0.76	101.89	-1.8	0.191	0.934	0.717	0.145	0.086
412	1979	5	1	7	874	0	0.74	101.72	-2.3	0.284	0.948	0.771	0.130	0.092
413	1979	5	1	10	1936	0	0.68	101.89	-1.2	0.521	0.964	0.842	0.105	0.042
414	1979	5	1	14	2159	0	0.56	101.65	3.1	0.558	0.955	0.851	0.099	0.035
415	1979	5	1	15	1971	0	0.56	101.62	3.8	0.521	0.964	0.842	0.101	0.022
416	1979	5	1	16	1655	0	0.53	101.62	4.1	0.455	0.961	0.827	0.104	0.053
417	1979	5	1	17	1334	0	0.53	101.55	4.2	0.375	0.955	0.804	0.110	0.035
418	1979	5	1	18	948	0	0.53	101.55	4.4	0.284	0.948	0.770	0.118	0.044
419	1979	5	1	19	583	0	0.53	101.55	4.2	0.191	0.934	0.716	0.131	0.038
420	1979	5	1	20	252	0	0.53	101.55	3.8	0.101	0.905	0.627	0.153	0.039

Inuvik

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421	1979	5	2	5	272	0	0.53	101.75	-5.8	0.106	0.909	0.634	0.152	0.037
422	1979	5	2	15	2015	0	0.89	101.55	1.6	0.525	0.964	0.842	0.107	0.014
423	1979	5	2	16	1899	0	0.86	101.52	2.1	0.450	0.961	0.827	0.110	0.019
424	1979	5	2	17	1363	0	0.83	101.45	3.2	0.379	0.955	0.806	0.115	0.019
425	1979	5	2	18	983	0	0.83	101.42	2.9	0.289	0.949	0.771	0.124	0.026
426	1979	5	2	19	598	0	0.61	101.42	3.4	0.195	0.935	0.719	0.135	0.038
427	1979	5	2	20	272	0	0.61	101.38	2.8	0.105	0.907	0.633	0.155	0.035
428	1979	5	3	5	272	0	0.53	101.25	-2.3	0.111	0.910	0.638	0.150	0.051
429	1979	5	3	6	598	0	0.53	101.25	-2.7	0.201	0.935	0.721	0.130	0.055
430	1979	5	3	7	988	0	0.53	101.25	-2.9	0.294	0.949	0.772	0.117	0.041
431	1979	5	3	8	1373	0	0.53	101.25	-2.1	0.384	0.957	0.805	0.109	0.032
432	1979	5	3	9	1724	0	0.53	101.21	-1.6	0.464	0.961	0.825	0.103	0.023
433	1979	5	3	10	2015	0	0.53	101.18	-0.2	0.530	0.964	0.840	0.099	0.014
434	1979	5	3	11	2213	0	0.53	101.15	1.4	0.577	0.965	0.848	0.097	0.016
435	1979	5	3	12	2317	0	0.53	101.11	2.8	0.601	0.965	0.852	0.095	0.015
436	1979	5	3	13	2302	0	0.53	101.08	3.4	0.601	0.965	0.852	0.095	0.030
437	1979	5	3	14	2193	0	0.53	101.05	4.7	0.577	0.965	0.848	0.099	0.034
438	1979	5	3	15	1995	0	0.53	100.98	4.6	0.530	0.964	0.839	0.099	0.030
439	1979	5	3	16	1894	0	0.53	100.95	5.2	0.464	0.961	0.824	0.103	0.048
440	1979	5	4	5	277	0	0.74	100.57	-0.5	0.115	0.912	0.641	0.180	0.055
441	1979	5	4	8	1348	0	0.76	100.51	-0.2	0.388	0.957	0.801	0.120	0.046
442	1979	5	4	9	1888	0	0.79	100.51	0.3	0.469	0.962	0.822	0.115	0.041
443	1979	5	4	10	1976	0	0.79	100.47	1.4	0.534	0.964	0.835	0.110	0.033
444	1979	5	4	11	2173	0	0.81	100.44	2.0	0.581	0.965	0.844	0.109	0.031
445	1979	5	4	12	2272	0	0.81	100.41	3.0	0.605	0.967	0.848	0.107	0.034
446	1979	5	4	13	2267	0	0.84	100.41	3.6	0.605	0.967	0.848	0.108	0.037
447	1979	5	4	14	2159	0	0.84	100.41	4.3	0.581	0.965	0.844	0.109	0.042
448	1979	5	4	15	1961	0	0.85	100.41	5.1	0.534	0.964	0.835	0.113	0.040
449	1979	5	4	16	1860	0	0.84	100.41	5.7	0.469	0.962	0.822	0.116	0.053
450	1979	5	4	17	1339	0	0.84	100.41	6.5	0.388	0.957	0.801	0.122	0.049
451	1979	5	4	18	983	0	0.84	100.41	7.0	0.298	0.950	0.769	0.131	0.055
452	1979	5	4	19	598	0	0.81	100.37	7.2	0.205	0.938	0.720	0.143	0.055
453	1979	5	5	7	993	0	0.85	100.68	-0.5	0.303	0.951	0.772	0.123	0.056
454	1979	5	5	8	1368	0	0.83	100.68	-0.2	0.382	0.958	0.804	0.113	0.054
455	1979	5	5	9	1724	0	0.83	100.68	0.2	0.473	0.962	0.824	0.108	0.039
456	1979	5	5	10	2020	0	0.61	100.74	1.5	0.538	0.964	0.839	0.102	0.025
457	1979	5	5	11	2223	0	0.58	100.71	2.7	0.585	0.966	0.847	0.099	0.028
458	1979	5	5	12	2312	0	0.56	100.71	3.2	0.609	0.967	0.850	0.095	0.045
459	1979	5	5	13	2302	0	0.53	100.71	4.6	0.609	0.967	0.850	0.095	0.050
460	1979	5	5	14	2193	0	0.51	100.71	6.1	0.585	0.966	0.847	0.094	0.070
461	1979	5	5	15	2015	0	0.51	100.74	6.6	0.538	0.964	0.839	0.097	0.045
462	1979	5	5	16	1724	0	0.48	100.78	7.2	0.473	0.962	0.825	0.099	0.055
463	1979	5	5	17	1398	0	0.48	100.78	7.2	0.392	0.957	0.804	0.104	0.043
464	1979	5	5	18	1013	0	0.46	100.74	7.2	0.303	0.950	0.773	0.111	0.053
465	1979	5	5	19	842	0	0.46	100.74	8.9	0.210	0.938	0.725	0.122	0.051
466	1979	5	5	20	315	0	0.43	100.74	6.1	0.120	0.914	0.647	0.138	0.044
467	1979	5	6	4	114	0	0.38	101.01	-4.5	0.045	0.868	0.525	0.164	0.012
468	1979	5	6	5	331	0	0.41	101.03	-6.0	0.125	0.916	0.654	0.135	0.047
469	1979	5	6	6	852	0	0.41	101.15	-6.7	0.215	0.939	0.730	0.119	0.060
470	1979	5	6	7	1037	0	0.43	101.18	-7.1	0.307	0.951	0.777	0.110	0.051
471	1979	5	6	8	1418	0	0.43	101.25	-7.0	0.387	0.958	0.809	0.102	0.047
472	1979	5	6	9	1768	0	0.46	101.35	-6.5	0.477	0.962	0.830	0.098	0.038
473	1979	5	6	10	2050	0	0.46	101.35	-5.5	0.542	0.964	0.844	0.094	0.040
474	1979	5	6	11	2247	0	0.48	101.35	-4.3	0.589	0.965	0.852	0.094	0.040
475	1979	5	6	12	2341	0	0.48	101.38	-3.5	0.613	0.967	0.855	0.093	0.051
476	1979	5	10	16	1808	0	0.45	100.74	-1.6	0.493	0.963	0.829	0.097	0.058
477	1979	5	10	17	1383	0	0.45	100.68	-0.1	0.413	0.959	0.809	0.102	0.133
478	1979	5	10	18	1077	0	0.45	100.64	-0.3	0.324	0.952	0.781	0.109	0.070
479	1979	5	10	19	711	0	0.45	100.61	0.8	0.232	0.942	0.737	0.119	0.063
480	1979	5	10	20	385	0	0.45	100.61	0.4	0.143	0.922	0.671	0.135	0.052

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
481	1979	5	10	21	148	0	0.46	100.61	0.3	0.063	0.882	0.862	0.181	0.026
482	1979	5	11	5	385	0	0.46	100.57	-8.3	0.147	0.824	0.875	0.135	0.065
483	1979	5	11	5	716	0	0.46	100.61	-10.0	0.236	0.843	0.740	0.119	0.073
484	1979	5	11	7	1097	0	0.46	100.61	-6.1	0.328	0.853	0.782	0.109	0.068
485	1979	5	11	8	1521	0	0.46	100.61	-5.2	0.417	0.859	0.810	0.102	0.028
486	1979	5	15	13	2435	0	0.74	100.74	9.1	0.648	0.888	0.858	0.102	0.044
487	1979	5	15	14	2335	0	0.74	100.68	10.2	0.621	0.887	0.852	0.103	0.041
488	1979	5	15	19	805	0	0.79	99.73	8.8	0.255	0.946	0.745	0.134	0.043
489	1979	5	15	20	474	0	0.79	99.70	7.6	0.167	0.930	0.868	0.149	0.039
490	1979	5	15	21	183	0	0.79	99.70	6.3	0.088	0.889	0.800	0.171	0.058
491	1979	5	1	13	2499	0	1.04	100.81	10.8	0.687	0.970	0.863	0.111	0.135
492	1979	5	1	15	1976	0	1.12	100.57	14.5	0.558	0.867	0.841	0.120	0.060
493	1979	5	3	22	198	0	0.97	100.24	12.4	0.080	0.901	0.580	0.183	0.018
494	1979	5	4	5	617	0	0.94	100.20	4.6	0.222	0.945	0.729	0.145	0.087
495	1979	5	5	5	652	0	0.97	99.94	3.6	0.224	0.945	0.729	0.145	0.087
496	1979	5	5	6	978	0	0.97	99.97	2.9	0.310	0.955	0.771	0.135	0.069
497	1979	5	5	7	1353	0	0.94	100.00	3.2	0.400	0.961	0.801	0.125	0.059
498	1979	5	5	8	1714	0	0.91	100.01	3.8	0.485	0.965	0.823	0.118	0.056
499	1979	5	5	9	2040	0	0.91	100.07	3.2	0.553	0.967	0.838	0.113	0.054
500	1979	5	5	10	2302	0	0.89	100.10	2.9	0.626	0.969	0.849	0.109	0.052
501	1979	5	5	11	2504	0	0.86	100.14	3.9	0.671	0.970	0.855	0.108	0.052
502	1979	5	5	12	2613	0	0.86	100.17	5.7	0.694	0.971	0.858	0.105	0.040
503	1979	5	5	13	2613	0	0.84	100.20	6.7	0.694	0.971	0.859	0.104	0.044
504	1979	5	5	14	2494	0	0.81	100.24	8.1	0.671	0.970	0.856	0.104	0.072
505	1979	5	5	15	2277	0	0.81	100.27	9.3	0.626	0.969	0.850	0.108	0.102
506	1979	5	5	16	1966	0	0.79	100.31	9.1	0.563	0.967	0.840	0.108	0.150
507	1979	5	5	17	1670	0	0.76	100.34	9.5	0.485	0.965	0.825	0.112	0.114
508	1979	5	5	18	1324	0	0.76	100.37	8.4	0.400	0.961	0.804	0.118	0.099
509	1979	5	5	19	914	0	0.74	100.41	8.0	0.310	0.954	0.774	0.125	0.141
510	1979	5	5	20	632	0	0.71	100.47	7.1	0.224	0.945	0.732	0.135	0.089
511	1979	5	5	21	390	0	0.71	100.47	5.8	0.147	0.929	0.674	0.150	0.080
512	1979	5	5	22	217	0	0.69	100.51	4.5	0.064	0.903	0.597	0.188	0.018
513	1979	5	5	23	84	0	0.66	100.57	2.6	0.039	0.868	0.511	0.189	0.022
514	1979	5	6	2	99	0	0.61	100.61	-2.1	0.041	0.870	0.517	0.185	0.013
515	1979	5	6	3	163	0	0.61	100.64	-2.9	0.086	0.904	0.502	0.163	0.080
516	1979	5	6	4	390	0	0.61	100.65	-3.4	0.149	0.929	0.678	0.145	0.080
517	1979	5	6	5	672	0	0.63	100.91	-3.4	0.225	0.945	0.736	0.132	0.064
518	1979	5	6	6	1003	0	0.63	100.95	-3.4	0.312	0.954	0.778	0.121	0.073
519	1979	5	6	7	1378	0	0.66	101.01	-2.4	0.401	0.961	0.808	0.114	0.085
520	1979	5	6	8	1744	0	0.66	101.05	-1.1	0.487	0.965	0.830	0.108	0.061
521	1979	5	6	9	203	0	0.61	100.71	7.0	0.089	0.906	0.606	0.178	0.040
522	1979	5	6	4	385	0	0.69	100.78	5.6	0.152	0.930	0.680	0.158	0.065
523	1979	5	6	5	667	0	0.69	100.81	5.1	0.228	0.945	0.737	0.143	0.076
524	1979	5	6	6	978	0	0.69	100.88	5.1	0.318	0.955	0.778	0.132	0.081
525	1979	5	6	7	1353	0	0.69	100.95	5.1	0.404	0.961	0.809	0.123	0.082
526	1979	5	6	8	1704	0	0.69	101.01	6.3	0.490	0.965	0.831	0.117	0.090
527	1979	5	6	9	2035	0	0.69	101.05	8.0	0.567	0.967	0.848	0.112	0.088
528	1979	5	6	10	2317	0	0.66	101.08	9.1	0.630	0.968	0.857	0.108	0.078
529	1979	5	6	11	2509	0	0.66	101.11	10.4	0.675	0.970	0.863	0.106	0.075
530	1979	5	6	12	2608	0	0.66	101.15	12.3	0.698	0.971	0.867	0.105	0.077
531	1979	5	6	13	2618	0	0.66	101.18	12.7	0.698	0.971	0.867	0.105	0.065
532	1979	5	6	14	2514	0	0.66	101.21	13.9	0.675	0.970	0.864	0.105	0.071
533	1979	5	6	15	2317	0	0.66	101.18	14.9	0.630	0.969	0.857	0.108	0.078
534	1979	5	6	16	2030	0	0.69	101.21	15.5	0.567	0.967	0.847	0.112	0.095
535	1979	5	6	17	1704	0	0.61	101.18	15.5	0.490	0.965	0.832	0.117	0.090
536	1979	5	6	18	1344	0	0.64	101.18	15.9	0.404	0.961	0.810	0.125	0.088
537	1979	5	6	19	934	0	0.67	101.18	15.7	0.315	0.955	0.781	0.134	0.129
538	1979	5	6	20	632	0	0.69	101.15	16.2	0.229	0.945	0.739	0.146	0.095
539	1979	5	6	21	385	0	1.02	101.15	18.1	0.152	0.930	0.682	0.182	0.062
540	1979	5	6	22	188	0	1.04	101.18	15.6	0.089	0.906	0.608	0.183	0.052

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541	1979	6	8	23	89	0	1.07	101.21	14.9	0.048	0.873	0.526	0.206	0.026
542	1979	6	9	3	168	0	1.18	101.25	7.1	0.091	0.906	0.611	0.189	0.079
543	1979	6	16	7	1383	0	0.97	100.37	11.3	0.412	0.961	0.807	0.125	0.075
544	1979	6	16	8	1734	0	0.97	100.31	12.1	0.498	0.985	0.827	0.118	0.080
545	1979	6	16	8	2055	0	0.99	100.27	13.2	0.575	0.968	0.842	0.115	0.079
546	1979	6	16	10	2322	0	0.99	100.20	15.1	0.637	0.969	0.861	0.111	0.078
547	1979	6	16	11	2509	0	1.02	100.17	17.1	0.882	0.970	0.857	0.110	0.077
548	1979	6	16	12	2628	0	1.02	100.14	18.7	0.705	0.971	0.880	0.109	0.061
549	1979	6	16	13	2623	0	1.04	100.07	20.7	0.705	0.971	0.859	0.109	0.053
550	1979	6	16	14	2524	0	1.04	100.04	20.9	0.682	0.970	0.856	0.110	0.055
551	1979	6	16	16	2085	0	1.07	99.94	22.1	0.575	0.968	0.839	0.116	0.080
552	1979	7	13	6	899	0	1.52	101.55	4.8	0.303	0.956	0.778	0.154	0.095
553	1979	7	13	19	894	0	1.75	101.42	21.4	0.303	0.956	0.777	0.158	0.093
554	1979	7	13	20	568	0	1.78	101.38	21.0	0.216	0.946	0.732	0.171	0.090
555	1979	7	13	21	306	0	1.78	101.35	21.4	0.139	0.930	0.670	0.189	0.082
556	1979	7	13	22	133	0	1.78	101.32	20.9	0.075	0.903	0.589	0.211	0.061
557	1979	7	14	3	128	0	1.80	101.28	9.5	0.073	0.901	0.582	0.214	0.080
558	1979	7	14	4	311	0	1.85	101.28	9.5	0.136	0.930	0.667	0.182	0.088
559	1979	7	14	5	568	0	1.90	101.28	12.6	0.214	0.946	0.730	0.175	0.080
560	1979	7	14	6	884	0	1.96	101.25	14.2	0.300	0.956	0.775	0.163	0.087
561	1979	7	14	7	1245	0	2.01	101.21	14.9	0.390	0.962	0.807	0.154	0.080
562	1979	7	14	8	1576	0	2.06	101.21	16.3	0.477	0.966	0.829	0.147	0.096
563	1979	7	14	9	1882	0	2.11	101.15	17.6	0.554	0.969	0.844	0.142	0.111
564	1979	7	15	9	1857	0	1.78	101.18	16.2	0.552	0.968	0.844	0.136	0.149
565	1979	7	15	10	2119	0	1.78	101.15	17.9	0.616	0.970	0.855	0.132	0.156
566	1979	7	15	11	2292	0	1.78	101.15	19.5	0.660	0.971	0.862	0.130	0.180
567	1979	7	15	12	2396	0	1.78	101.15	21.1	0.684	0.972	0.865	0.128	0.175
568	1979	7	15	13	2371	0	1.78	101.11	22.2	0.684	0.972	0.864	0.128	0.211
569	1979	7	31	14	2223	0	2.18	100.14	21.4	0.618	0.970	0.848	0.139	0.021
570	1979	8	13	11	1951	0	2.31	100.14	19.4	0.569	0.971	0.840	0.144	0.103
571	1979	8	13	12	2050	0	2.34	100.14	21.4	0.593	0.971	0.844	0.143	0.104
572	1979	8	13	13	2050	0	2.38	100.07	23.8	0.593	0.971	0.843	0.143	0.102
573	1979	8	13	14	1851	0	2.39	100.07	25.8	0.569	0.971	0.839	0.145	0.100
574	1979	8	13	15	1758	0	2.41	100.00	27.0	0.523	0.968	0.830	0.148	0.089
575	1979	8	14	16	1477	0	2.57	99.77	26.7	0.452	0.967	0.813	0.156	0.085
576	1979	8	15	5	178	0	2.26	99.63	19.4	0.092	0.918	0.606	0.213	0.082
577	1979	8	15	7	790	0	2.18	99.57	17.0	0.276	0.957	0.764	0.189	0.088
578	1979	8	15	8	1151	0	2.18	99.57	18.0	0.367	0.963	0.788	0.158	0.081
579	1979	8	15	9	1472	0	2.11	99.53	19.6	0.448	0.967	0.810	0.149	0.087
580	1979	8	15	10	1749	0	2.06	99.53	21.3	0.514	0.969	0.825	0.143	0.082
581	1979	8	15	11	1936	0	2.03	99.53	22.9	0.561	0.970	0.834	0.139	0.090
582	1979	8	15	12	2040	0	1.98	99.50	24.5	0.585	0.971	0.838	0.137	0.090
583	1979	8	15	13	2080	0	1.96	99.46	26.8	0.585	0.971	0.837	0.136	0.080
584	1979	8	15	14	1951	0	1.90	99.43	26.0	0.561	0.970	0.833	0.137	0.080
585	1979	8	15	15	1739	0	1.88	99.43	27.1	0.514	0.969	0.824	0.139	0.101
586	1979	8	15	16	1477	0	1.93	99.40	27.7	0.448	0.967	0.809	0.145	0.089
587	1979	8	15	17	1131	0	2.01	99.36	28.2	0.367	0.963	0.787	0.154	0.104
588	1979	8	15	18	761	0	2.06	99.33	28.5	0.276	0.957	0.752	0.166	0.118
589	1979	8	15	19	435	0	2.13	99.33	28.2	0.183	0.945	0.698	0.184	0.101
590	1979	8	19	19	375	0	1.88	100.57	19.6	0.163	0.940	0.688	0.184	0.096
591	1979	8	19	20	123	0	1.88	100.57	17.8	0.072	0.906	0.577	0.215	0.064
592	1980	2	8	14	251	0	0.28	100.41	-10.9	0.085	0.882	0.599	0.134	0.029
593	1980	2	14	15	196	0	0.59	102.26	-10.0	0.072	0.882	0.585	0.175	0.023
594	1980	3	1	10	537	0	0.13	103.03	-38.1	0.163	0.923	0.702	0.094	0.068
595	1980	3	1	11	774	0	0.13	103.03	-38.1	0.211	0.934	0.739	0.087	0.045
596	1980	3	1	12	854	0	0.13	103.07	-32.9	0.236	0.938	0.764	0.084	0.073
597	1980	3	1	13	869	0	0.13	103.10	-32.1	0.236	0.938	0.764	0.084	0.069
598	1980	3	1	14	753	0	0.13	103.13	-30.1	0.211	0.934	0.739	0.087	0.062
599	1980	3	3	14	859	0	0.18	102.43	-24.3	0.224	0.936	0.743	0.094	0.012
600	1980	3	9	8	181	0	0.15	100.47	-27.8	0.063	0.876	0.562	0.123	0.028

Inuvik

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601	1980	3	8	9	487	=	0.15	100.41	-28.0	0.147	0.819	0.573	0.100	0.042
602	1980	3	8	10	789	=	0.13	100.37	-28.4	0.215	0.836	0.725	0.085	0.064
603	1980	3	8	11	974	=	0.13	100.31	-28.4	0.283	0.843	0.752	0.080	0.063
604	1980	3	8	12	1085	=	0.13	100.27	-28.2	0.288	0.846	0.763	0.078	0.062
605	1980	3	8	13	1085	=	0.13	100.27	-23.7	0.288	0.846	0.763	0.078	0.066
606	1980	3	8	14	974	=	0.13	100.27	-22.6	0.283	0.843	0.752	0.080	0.063
607	1980	3	8	15	788	=	0.13	100.27	-21.1	0.215	0.836	0.725	0.085	0.063
608	1980	3	8	16	487	=	0.13	100.24	-21.4	0.147	0.819	0.572	0.094	0.044
609	1980	3	20	10	1040	=	0.23	101.15	-18.8	0.288	0.846	0.768	0.083	0.077
610	1980	3	20	11	1278	=	0.20	101.11	-17.7	0.334	0.851	0.787	0.086	0.067
611	1980	3	20	12	1411	=	0.20	101.08	-15.9	0.359	0.853	0.786	0.084	0.046
612	1980	4	3	13	1778	=	0.36	101.85	-20.2	0.446	0.858	0.826	0.094	0.042
613	1980	4	4	17	789	=	0.18	102.33	-19.6	0.228	0.838	0.745	0.083	0.075
614	1980	4	5	13	1803	=	0.20	101.38	-19.8	0.458	0.859	0.826	0.078	0.116
615	1980	4	8	18	1788	=	0.28	102.06	-23.7	0.451	0.859	0.828	0.087	0.088
616	1980	4	8	15	1577	=	0.28	102.06	-23.5	0.403	0.856	0.818	0.080	0.056
617	1980	4	8	16	1281	=	0.28	102.12	-23.3	0.335	0.851	0.794	0.085	0.063
618	1980	4	8	17	884	=	0.28	102.16	-22.5	0.252	0.841	0.758	0.103	0.068
619	1980	4	8	18	502	=	0.28	102.16	-22.8	0.160	0.823	0.694	0.117	0.057
620	1980	4	14	9	1355	=	0.51	100.51	-17.5	0.370	0.854	0.795	0.109	0.080
621	1980	4	14	10	1673	=	0.48	100.47	-17.1	0.437	0.858	0.814	0.102	0.058
622	1980	4	14	11	1899	=	0.48	100.47	-14.6	0.485	0.861	0.826	0.089	0.057
623	1980	4	14	12	2019	=	0.48	100.44	-14.9	0.509	0.862	0.831	0.088	0.047
624	1980	5	1	19	567	=	0.66	100.37	-6.5	0.191	0.835	0.710	0.139	0.085
625	1980	5	14	5	455	=	1.17	100.44	1.3	0.180	0.827	0.685	0.167	0.052
626	1980	5	14	6	786	=	1.14	100.41	1.4	0.248	0.844	0.745	0.150	0.070
627	1980	5	14	7	1164	=	1.14	100.37	1.7	0.340	0.854	0.784	0.138	0.076
628	1980	5	14	8	1522	=	1.12	100.34	2.8	0.428	0.860	0.811	0.129	0.107
629	1980	5	14	9	1839	=	1.12	100.34	3.1	0.507	0.863	0.828	0.123	0.168
630	1980	5	14	10	2104	=	1.12	100.34	3.6	0.572	0.866	0.842	0.119	0.226
631	1980	5	14	11	2329	=	1.09	100.31	4.4	0.618	0.867	0.848	0.118	0.203
632	1980	5	14	12	2472	=	1.09	100.34	4.9	0.642	0.868	0.853	0.115	0.130
633	1980	5	14	13	2497	=	1.07	100.31	3.4	0.642	0.868	0.852	0.114	0.081
634	1980	5	14	14	2441	=	1.07	100.31	2.9	0.618	0.867	0.849	0.115	-0.012
635	1980	5	15	20	368	=	0.76	101.01	3.7	0.187	0.829	0.695	0.149	0.237
636	1980	5	16	21	153	=	0.76	101.01	3.6	0.088	0.808	0.608	0.171	0.142
637	1980	5	25	14	2411	=	0.94	101.52	10.2	0.549	0.868	0.853	0.110	0.064
638	1980	5	25	15	2186	=	0.94	101.52	10.5	0.604	0.868	0.856	0.112	0.100
639	1980	5	25	16	1874	=	0.94	101.52	11.1	0.540	0.864	0.845	0.118	0.142
640	1980	5	25	17	1614	=	0.94	101.48	11.9	0.462	0.861	0.828	0.121	0.066
641	1980	5	25	18	1267	=	0.94	101.48	12.2	0.375	0.856	0.804	0.128	0.052
642	1980	5	26	19	899	=	0.94	101.45	12.8	0.285	0.848	0.789	0.137	0.055
643	1980	5	27	3	112	=	0.74	101.11	-0.1	0.062	0.860	0.562	0.182	0.055
644	1980	5	27	4	295	=	0.74	101.11	-0.5	0.126	0.816	0.555	0.158	0.066
645	1980	5	27	5	562	=	0.74	101.15	-0.6	0.203	0.837	0.723	0.141	0.079
646	1980	5	27	6	889	=	0.74	101.15	-0.8	0.290	0.848	0.770	0.129	0.090
647	1980	5	27	7	1267	=	0.74	101.21	0.2	0.380	0.857	0.804	0.120	0.081
648	1980	5	27	8	1644	=	0.74	101.18	1.4	0.467	0.861	0.827	0.113	0.070
649	1980	5	27	9	1992	=	0.74	101.21	3.1	0.545	0.865	0.843	0.108	0.055
650	1980	5	27	10	2298	=	0.74	101.21	4.5	0.609	0.867	0.854	0.104	0.020
651	1980	5	27	11	2477	=	0.74	101.25	5.3	0.654	0.868	0.861	0.102	0.034
652	1980	5	27	12	2588	=	0.74	101.21	6.9	0.677	0.868	0.864	0.101	0.020
653	1980	5	27	13	2594	=	0.74	101.21	8.2	0.677	0.868	0.864	0.101	0.014
654	1980	5	27	14	2492	=	0.74	101.21	10.1	0.654	0.868	0.861	0.102	0.018
655	1980	5	27	15	2298	=	0.76	101.25	11.2	0.609	0.867	0.855	0.105	0.018
656	1980	5	27	16	2012	=	0.74	101.21	12.2	0.545	0.865	0.843	0.107	0.036
657	1980	5	27	19	878	=	0.86	101.32	7.8	0.290	0.849	0.771	0.124	0.104
658	1980	5	27	20	562	=	0.86	101.32	5.6	0.203	0.837	0.724	0.137	0.082
659	1980	5	27	21	285	=	0.63	101.32	4.1	0.126	0.816	0.656	0.152	0.069
660	1980	5	27	22	138	=	0.61	101.32	3.2	0.062	0.880	0.562	0.174	0.028

Inuvik

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661	1980	5	28	3	128	0	0.53	101.52	-2.1	0.085	0.882	0.889	0.167	0.049
662	1980	5	28	4	305	0	0.51	101.58	-3.6	0.128	0.917	0.860	0.143	0.073
663	1980	5	28	5	582	0	0.51	101.68	-4.6	0.206	0.937	0.728	0.128	0.073
664	1980	5	28	6	919	0	0.51	101.75	-4.9	0.293	0.949	0.775	0.116	0.088
665	1980	5	28	7	1307	0	0.48	101.79	-4.8	0.383	0.957	0.808	0.106	0.078
666	1980	5	28	8	1721	0	0.48	101.79	-4.4	0.470	0.961	0.832	0.100	0.039
667	1980	5	28	9	2088	0	0.48	101.82	-3.4	0.548	0.965	0.848	0.096	0.026
668	1980	5	28	10	2451	0	0.48	101.85	-1.7	0.611	0.967	0.859	0.093	0.077
669	1980	5	28	11	2843	0	0.46	101.85	-0.5	0.666	0.968	0.865	0.089	0.023
670	1980	5	28	12	3255	0	0.46	101.85	0.3	0.679	0.968	0.870	0.088	0.001
671	1980	5	28	13	3688	0	0.46	101.85	1.4	0.679	0.968	0.870	0.088	0.010
672	1980	5	28	14	4154	0	0.46	101.85	3.0	0.656	0.968	0.866	0.089	0.012
673	1980	5	28	21	327	0	0.43	101.72	3.7	0.128	0.817	0.661	0.137	0.066
674	1980	5	29	3	133	0	0.41	101.69	-1.9	0.068	0.884	0.576	0.155	0.068
675	1980	5	29	4	305	0	0.41	101.75	-2.6	0.131	0.916	0.664	0.135	0.088
676	1980	5	29	5	503	0	0.43	101.72	-2.6	0.209	0.938	0.730	0.122	0.076
677	1980	5	29	6	809	0	0.43	101.72	-1.9	0.295	0.949	0.776	0.111	0.111
678	1980	5	29	7	1226	0	0.46	101.69	-0.8	0.385	0.957	0.808	0.104	0.169
679	1980	5	29	8	1655	0	0.46	101.69	0.6	0.472	0.962	0.831	0.098	0.110
680	1980	5	29	9	2002	0	0.46	101.65	2.5	0.550	0.965	0.847	0.085	0.089
681	1980	5	29	10	2288	0	0.48	101.65	3.8	0.613	0.967	0.858	0.092	0.091
682	1980	6	10	13	2585	0	1.02	101.25	14.8	0.700	0.971	0.868	0.110	0.097
683	1980	6	10	14	2486	0	1.02	101.21	15.0	0.677	0.970	0.864	0.111	0.097
684	1980	6	10	15	2296	0	1.02	101.15	16.1	0.633	0.969	0.857	0.113	0.085
685	1980	6	10	16	2027	0	0.97	101.08	16.9	0.570	0.967	0.847	0.114	0.100
686	1980	6	15	19	976	0	0.94	101.48	17.6	0.323	0.955	0.786	0.133	0.120
687	1980	6	15	20	853	0	0.93	101.45	17.8	0.237	0.946	0.745	0.145	0.105
688	1980	6	15	21	388	0	1.02	101.42	18.5	0.161	0.932	0.691	0.161	0.088
689	1980	6	15	22	209	0	1.04	101.38	18.6	0.098	0.910	0.622	0.179	0.057
690	1980	6	15	23	110	0	1.09	101.35	18.0	0.054	0.881	0.548	0.202	0.026
691	1980	6	20	3	219	0	0.99	100.20	8.3	0.100	0.912	0.620	0.176	0.056
692	1980	6	20	4	413	0	1.02	100.17	8.9	0.163	0.933	0.687	0.160	0.070
693	1980	6	20	5	882	0	1.04	100.14	10.5	0.240	0.947	0.739	0.148	0.101
694	1980	6	20	6	1006	0	1.07	100.10	12.6	0.325	0.956	0.777	0.136	0.090
695	1980	6	20	7	1330	0	1.09	100.04	14.9	0.414	0.961	0.805	0.128	0.122
696	1980	6	26	6	961	0	1.70	100.37	16.7	0.325	0.956	0.779	0.154	0.106
697	1980	6	26	8	1634	0	1.73	100.41	19.0	0.499	0.965	0.828	0.138	0.141
698	1980	6	26	9	1963	0	1.78	100.37	20.2	0.576	0.968	0.843	0.134	0.128
699	1980	6	26	10	2197	0	1.78	100.37	21.6	0.638	0.969	0.852	0.130	0.167
700	1980	6	26	11	2192	0	1.80	100.37	23.1	0.683	0.970	0.859	0.128	0.501
701	1980	6	26	12	2779	0	1.80	100.37	23.8	0.705	0.971	0.861	0.127	0.172
702	1980	6	26	23	88	0	1.60	100.34	22.1	0.056	0.883	0.546	0.216	0.044
703	1980	6	27	8	1854	0	1.52	100.64	14.8	0.488	0.965	0.830	0.134	0.129
704	1980	6	27	9	1977	0	1.52	100.68	15.4	0.575	0.968	0.845	0.129	0.127
705	1980	6	27	10	2236	0	1.52	100.71	17.8	0.638	0.969	0.855	0.125	0.137
706	1980	6	27	11	2426	0	1.55	100.71	20.1	0.682	0.970	0.861	0.124	0.133
707	1980	6	27	12	2625	0	1.55	100.74	21.0	0.705	0.971	0.864	0.122	0.132
708	1980	6	27	13	2630	0	1.57	100.78	21.8	0.705	0.971	0.865	0.123	0.124
709	1980	6	27	14	2426	0	1.57	100.78	22.5	0.682	0.970	0.862	0.124	0.132
710	1980	6	27	15	2222	0	1.60	100.81	23.7	0.638	0.969	0.856	0.127	0.161
711	1980	6	27	16	1943	0	1.55	100.81	24.4	0.575	0.968	0.846	0.129	0.169
712	1980	6	28	4	388	0	1.27	101.11	10.0	0.161	0.932	0.690	0.170	0.108
713	1980	6	28	5	828	0	1.24	101.15	8.6	0.238	0.946	0.744	0.154	0.123
714	1980	6	28	6	955	0	1.22	101.15	8.9	0.324	0.955	0.784	0.142	0.117
715	1980	6	28	7	1300	0	1.19	101.18	10.2	0.412	0.961	0.813	0.133	0.144
716	1980	6	28	8	1659	0	1.19	101.21	11.2	0.498	0.965	0.834	0.126	0.146
717	1980	6	28	9	1987	0	1.17	101.25	11.9	0.575	0.968	0.849	0.121	0.145
718	1980	7	18	16	1883	0	1.07	101.01	12.8	0.546	0.968	0.842	0.119	0.135
719	1980	7	18	17	1574	0	1.04	101.01	13.1	0.468	0.966	0.826	0.123	0.113
720	1980	7	20	20	503	0	0.74	101.25	10.4	0.198	0.944	0.720	0.141	0.118

Inuvik

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
721	1980	7	20	21	269	0	0.74	101.28	8.8	0.120	0.824	0.648	0.158	0.076
722	1980	7	20	22	120	0	0.71	101.28	8.7	0.056	0.889	0.551	0.182	0.028
723	1980	7	21	3	106	0	0.69	101.28	2.6	0.053	0.886	0.544	0.183	0.037
724	1980	7	21	4	264	0	0.69	101.28	1.3	0.117	0.923	0.646	0.158	0.084
725	1980	7	21	5	518	0	0.69	101.32	1.1	0.195	0.843	0.718	0.140	0.095
726	1980	7	21	6	852	0	0.71	101.32	1.1	0.282	0.854	0.767	0.128	0.096
727	1980	8	6	18	931	0	1.46	100.91	21.6	0.317	0.859	0.779	0.148	0.123
728	1980	8	6	19	568	0	1.47	100.84	21.7	0.224	0.851	0.734	0.162	0.132
729	1980	8	6	20	289	0	1.47	100.81	21.7	0.135	0.833	0.854	0.181	0.096
730	1980	8	10	18	488	0	2.03	101.55	18.8	0.207	0.948	0.727	0.178	0.128
731	1980	8	10	20	229	0	2.03	101.52	18.8	0.117	0.927	0.647	0.201	0.092
732	1980	8	11	14	1948	0	2.24	101.01	22.4	0.578	0.871	0.848	0.142	0.157
733	1980	8	11	15	1768	0	2.25	100.98	23.5	0.531	0.969	0.839	0.148	0.138
734	1980	8	24	8	971	0	1.17	101.42	9.6	0.322	0.960	0.785	0.141	0.125
735	1980	8	24	11	1759	0	1.22	101.35	13.0	0.518	0.969	0.839	0.126	0.159
736	1980	8	24	12	1858	0	1.24	101.32	15.0	0.543	0.970	0.844	0.125	0.166
737	1980	9	8	7	339	0	0.66	101.05	-0.6	0.145	0.839	0.675	0.149	0.105
738	1980	9	8	8	643	0	0.66	101.01	-0.3	0.238	0.954	0.743	0.131	0.150
739	1980	9	8	9	981	0	0.66	100.98	-0.1	0.321	0.961	0.782	0.121	0.146
740	1980	9	8	10	1285	0	0.66	100.98	1.3	0.388	0.965	0.805	0.115	0.128
741	1980	9	8	11	1524	0	0.66	100.95	3.0	0.437	0.967	0.818	0.111	0.096
742	1980	9	9	6	65	0	0.66	100.20	-3.5	0.043	0.888	0.519	0.198	0.062
743	1980	9	9	7	304	0	0.66	100.17	-4.1	0.139	0.837	0.665	0.160	0.115
744	1980	9	9	8	593	0	0.66	100.20	-4.2	0.232	0.954	0.735	0.142	0.158
745	1980	9	26	9	643	0	0.66	100.81	-9.3	0.210	0.951	0.725	0.136	0.105

End of file

Baker Lake

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1978	1	8	12	168	=	0.20	103.41	-28.6	0.085	0.873	0.557	0.138	0.090
2	1978	1	20	12	181	=	0.18	101.07	-30.0	0.081	0.900	0.610	0.114	0.174
3	1978	1	20	13	267	=	0.18	101.07	-30.2	0.081	0.900	0.610	0.114	0.048
4	1978	1	20	14	200	=	0.18	101.07	-29.8	0.063	0.881	0.564	0.123	0.016
5	1978	1	26	11	223	=	0.43	103.07	-24.2	0.087	0.886	0.613	0.153	0.059
6	1978	1	28	12	309	=	0.43	103.17	-22.9	0.115	0.910	0.652	0.144	0.077
7	1978	1	28	13	380	=	0.43	103.17	-22.4	0.115	0.910	0.652	0.144	0.037
8	1978	1	26	14	270	=	0.41	103.17	-22.2	0.087	0.886	0.613	0.150	0.018
9	1978	1	27	12	493	=	0.38	103.44	-22.3	0.119	0.912	0.659	0.138	-0.043
10	1978	1	27	13	484	=	0.38	103.47	-21.8	0.119	0.912	0.659	0.138	-0.037
11	1978	1	27	14	391	=	0.36	103.47	-22.8	0.081	0.886	0.621	0.144	-0.043
12	1978	2	2	18	218	=	0.08	101.82	-37.1	0.085	0.877	0.570	0.102	0.013
13	1978	2	3	18	245	=	0.08	102.58	-40.6	0.070	0.880	0.582	0.089	0.011
14	1978	2	7	12	578	=	0.53	103.27	-15.7	0.172	0.926	0.711	0.137	0.035
15	1978	2	7	13	585	=	0.51	103.27	-15.8	0.172	0.926	0.711	0.135	0.024
16	1978	2	7	14	496	=	0.51	103.30	-16.2	0.144	0.917	0.688	0.142	0.010
17	1978	2	7	15	284	=	0.51	103.30	-16.2	0.090	0.893	0.618	0.157	0.009
18	1978	2	9	10	281	=	0.38	102.97	-21.5	0.100	0.899	0.632	0.143	0.049
19	1978	2	9	11	496	=	0.38	102.97	-20.1	0.155	0.921	0.694	0.129	0.051
20	1978	2	9	12	608	=	0.38	102.97	-19.6	0.183	0.928	0.718	0.123	0.068
21	1978	2	9	13	605	=	0.38	102.93	-19.1	0.183	0.928	0.718	0.123	0.061
22	1978	2	9	14	493	=	0.41	102.90	-18.8	0.155	0.921	0.694	0.131	0.052
23	1978	2	8	15	314	=	0.41	102.93	-18.9	0.100	0.899	0.632	0.145	0.020
24	1978	2	13	8	129	=	0.46	103.88	-23.7	0.044	0.859	0.535	0.175	0.010
25	1978	2	13	10	364	=	0.48	103.88	-23.8	0.122	0.909	0.684	0.144	0.047
26	1978	2	13	11	569	=	0.48	103.91	-23.8	0.177	0.927	0.719	0.132	0.085
27	1978	2	13	12	691	=	0.48	104.01	-23.4	0.206	0.933	0.740	0.127	0.065
28	1978	2	13	13	704	=	0.48	103.98	-23.3	0.206	0.933	0.740	0.127	0.054
29	1978	2	13	14	582	=	0.48	103.98	-22.7	0.177	0.926	0.719	0.132	0.053
30	1978	2	13	15	357	=	0.46	104.01	-22.2	0.122	0.909	0.685	0.144	0.053
31	1978	2	13	16	119	=	0.46	104.08	-23.2	0.044	0.859	0.535	0.175	0.019
32	1978	2	18	8	182	=	0.41	102.19	-23.2	0.061	0.874	0.584	0.160	0.012
33	1978	2	18	10	430	=	0.41	102.19	-24.2	0.139	0.918	0.675	0.135	0.049
34	1978	2	18	11	845	=	0.41	102.12	-21.9	0.194	0.931	0.722	0.123	0.063
35	1978	2	18	12	781	=	0.41	102.09	-22.1	0.223	0.937	0.741	0.119	0.070
36	1978	2	18	13	754	=	0.41	102.09	-20.8	0.223	0.937	0.741	0.119	0.077
37	1978	2	18	14	628	=	0.41	102.09	-19.7	0.194	0.931	0.722	0.123	0.078
38	1978	2	18	15	403	=	0.41	102.05	-20.3	0.139	0.918	0.674	0.134	0.074
39	1978	2	18	16	189	=	0.41	102.02	-20.8	0.081	0.874	0.563	0.160	0.032
40	1978	2	17	16	185	=	0.41	101.21	-24.6	0.087	0.879	0.571	0.157	0.044
41	1978	2	28	9	384	=	0.10	102.53	-37.0	0.120	0.908	0.655	0.095	0.047
42	1978	2	28	10	728	=	0.10	102.53	-36.8	0.199	0.932	0.727	0.083	0.043
43	1978	2	28	11	833	=	0.10	102.56	-38.6	0.255	0.942	0.762	0.077	0.086
44	1978	2	28	12	1088	=	0.13	102.53	-36.4	0.284	0.945	0.778	0.080	0.060
45	1978	2	28	13	1025	=	0.13	102.53	-35.8	0.284	0.945	0.778	0.080	0.121
46	1978	2	28	14	956	=	0.13	102.53	-34.9	0.255	0.942	0.762	0.082	0.059
47	1978	2	28	15	675	=	0.13	102.56	-34.5	0.199	0.932	0.728	0.088	0.084
48	1978	2	28	16	367	=	0.13	102.59	-34.5	0.120	0.908	0.655	0.102	0.058
49	1978	3	5	14	1078	=	0.18	101.95	-27.3	0.299	0.947	0.779	0.086	0.119
50	1978	3	7	13	1339	=	0.20	102.19	-30.8	0.340	0.951	0.797	0.087	0.047
51	1978	3	12	9	544	=	0.10	101.21	-36.8	0.207	0.934	0.725	0.081	0.330
52	1978	3	12	10	919	=	0.10	101.21	-36.5	0.285	0.946	0.789	0.073	0.278
53	1978	3	14	9	604	=	0.10	101.85	-36.1	0.219	0.936	0.737	0.080	0.315
54	1978	3	14	10	998	=	0.10	101.84	-35.3	0.299	0.947	0.778	0.073	0.245
55	1978	3	14	11	1365	=	0.10	101.82	-34.3	0.356	0.952	0.800	0.069	0.120
56	1978	3	15	12	1558	=	0.18	101.95	-29.5	0.391	0.955	0.812	0.080	0.057
57	1978	3	15	13	1562	=	0.15	101.92	-29.2	0.391	0.955	0.812	0.076	0.059
58	1978	3	15	14	1387	=	0.15	101.92	-28.9	0.362	0.953	0.802	0.078	0.096
59	1978	3	15	15	1117	=	0.15	101.92	-29.1	0.305	0.946	0.781	0.082	0.113
60	1978	3	15	16	751	=	0.15	101.92	-29.3	0.225	0.937	0.741	0.090	0.114

Baker Lake

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
61	1978	3	20	8	778	=	0.10	100.80	-32.3	0.257	0.842	0.752	0.075	0.274
62	1978	3	20	10	1152	=	0.10	100.80	-32.3	0.337	0.851	0.785	0.069	0.276
63	1978	3	20	11	1591	=	0.10	100.80	-31.4	0.393	0.855	0.805	0.065	0.057
64	1978	3	20	14	1615	=	0.10	100.90	-29.8	0.393	0.855	0.805	0.065	0.032
65	1978	3	20	15	1314	=	0.10	100.83	-29.6	0.337	0.851	0.787	0.069	0.070
66	1978	3	20	16	910	=	0.10	100.87	-29.2	0.287	0.842	0.753	0.075	0.102
67	1978	3	21	11	1555	=	0.10	101.24	-33.3	0.400	0.856	0.810	0.065	0.125
68	1978	3	21	12	1724	=	0.10	101.27	-32.2	0.429	0.857	0.818	0.064	0.089
69	1978	3	21	13	1734	=	0.10	101.27	-32.0	0.429	0.857	0.818	0.064	0.088
70	1978	3	22	15	1177	=	0.15	102.25	-30.4	0.349	0.852	0.800	0.079	0.311
71	1978	3	22	16	861	=	0.15	102.25	-29.9	0.269	0.843	0.767	0.085	0.098
72	1978	3	25	10	1355	=	0.18	103.13	-29.7	0.368	0.853	0.812	0.062	0.159
73	1978	3	25	11	1645	=	0.18	103.13	-28.4	0.424	0.857	0.829	0.078	0.147
74	1978	3	25	12	1607	=	0.18	103.13	-28.4	0.454	0.858	0.837	0.076	0.123
75	1978	3	25	13	1620	=	0.18	103.10	-27.9	0.454	0.858	0.837	0.076	0.105
76	1978	3	25	14	1715	=	0.18	103.07	-26.6	0.424	0.857	0.829	0.078	0.060
77	1978	3	26	13	1693	=	0.20	102.53	-26.1	0.460	0.859	0.834	0.079	0.034
78	1978	3	26	14	1731	=	0.20	102.53	-25.6	0.430	0.857	0.827	0.081	0.061
79	1978	3	26	15	1444	=	0.20	102.53	-24.7	0.374	0.853	0.810	0.084	0.085
80	1978	3	26	16	810	=	0.20	102.53	-24.1	0.294	0.848	0.780	0.080	0.303
81	1978	3	26	17	550	=	0.20	102.53	-24.0	0.196	0.831	0.725	0.102	0.189
82	1978	3	27	9	980	=	0.23	102.49	-30.2	0.300	0.847	0.783	0.083	0.223
83	1978	3	27	10	1422	=	0.23	102.49	-29.1	0.380	0.854	0.812	0.087	0.136
84	1978	3	27	15	1460	=	0.20	102.49	-25.3	0.380	0.854	0.812	0.084	0.098
85	1978	3	27	16	1088	=	0.20	102.49	-26.1	0.300	0.847	0.783	0.090	0.097
86	1978	3	30	8	748	=	0.13	102.53	-31.9	0.220	0.836	0.742	0.086	0.083
87	1978	3	30	9	1161	=	0.13	102.53	-31.5	0.318	0.848	0.790	0.077	0.130
88	1978	3	30	10	1654	=	0.13	102.53	-31.2	0.398	0.855	0.818	0.071	0.004
89	1978	3	30	16	1203	=	0.10	102.46	-26.1	0.318	0.849	0.790	0.071	0.082
90	1978	3	30	17	780	=	0.10	102.39	-25.8	0.220	0.836	0.741	0.080	0.087
91	1978	3	31	13	2023	=	0.25	101.85	-24.3	0.490	0.860	0.837	0.083	0.015
92	1978	3	31	14	1880	=	0.23	101.88	-23.7	0.460	0.859	0.830	0.081	0.033
93	1978	3	31	15	1250	=	0.20	101.85	-23.0	0.324	0.849	0.788	0.087	0.041
94	1978	4	3	17	900	=	0.15	102.46	-27.2	0.244	0.840	0.755	0.088	0.044
95	1978	4	4	9	1222	=	0.18	102.15	-29.5	0.348	0.852	0.799	0.083	0.204
96	1978	4	4	10	1629	=	0.18	102.12	-28.0	0.427	0.857	0.823	0.077	0.166
97	1978	4	4	11	1896	=	0.18	102.09	-26.7	0.484	0.860	0.837	0.074	0.181
98	1978	4	4	12	2062	=	0.18	102.05	-26.3	0.513	0.862	0.843	0.073	0.144
99	1978	4	4	13	2093	=	0.18	102.02	-25.6	0.513	0.862	0.843	0.073	0.086
100	1978	4	4	14	1855	=	0.18	102.02	-26.0	0.484	0.860	0.836	0.074	0.078
101	1978	4	4	15	1696	=	0.18	101.95	-24.8	0.427	0.857	0.822	0.077	0.079
102	1978	4	4	16	1304	=	0.18	101.95	-24.8	0.348	0.852	0.788	0.082	0.101
103	1978	4	4	17	859	=	0.18	101.95	-23.7	0.250	0.841	0.755	0.091	0.100
104	1978	4	6	8	760	=	0.18	101.75	-32.4	0.262	0.843	0.760	0.090	0.308
105	1978	4	6	9	1276	=	0.18	101.81	-31.7	0.359	0.853	0.801	0.082	0.199
106	1978	4	6	10	1638	=	0.18	101.85	-31.0	0.439	0.858	0.824	0.077	0.234
107	1978	4	6	13	2157	=	0.15	101.92	-28.0	0.524	0.862	0.844	0.069	0.090
108	1978	4	6	14	2036	=	0.15	101.92	-27.4	0.495	0.861	0.838	0.070	0.065
109	1978	4	6	15	1740	=	0.15	101.92	-26.8	0.439	0.858	0.825	0.073	0.100
110	1978	4	6	16	1355	=	0.15	101.95	-26.6	0.359	0.853	0.802	0.078	0.098
111	1978	4	6	17	861	=	0.15	101.95	-26.5	0.282	0.843	0.761	0.085	0.136
112	1978	4	7	9	1381	=	0.13	102.29	-32.7	0.365	0.853	0.806	0.073	0.120
113	1978	4	7	10	1782	=	0.13	102.29	-31.2	0.444	0.858	0.829	0.069	0.084
114	1978	4	7	11	2052	=	0.13	102.29	-30.0	0.501	0.861	0.842	0.066	0.087
115	1978	4	7	12	2192	=	0.15	102.29	-28.4	0.530	0.862	0.848	0.069	0.080
116	1978	4	7	13	2202	=	0.15	102.29	-27.2	0.530	0.862	0.848	0.069	0.085
117	1978	4	7	14	2055	=	0.15	102.29	-24.9	0.501	0.861	0.842	0.070	0.078
118	1978	4	7	15	1791	=	0.15	102.29	-24.8	0.444	0.858	0.829	0.073	0.071
119	1978	4	7	16	1393	=	0.15	102.29	-24.6	0.365	0.853	0.806	0.077	0.087
120	1978	4	7	17	913	=	0.15	102.29	-24.9	0.267	0.843	0.765	0.085	0.132

Baker Lake

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

121	1978	4	7	18	448	*	0.18	102.28	-25.1	0.189	0.922	0.884	0.103	0.120
122	1978	4	18	7	894	*	0.18	103.03	-25.1	0.221	0.936	0.745	0.085	0.136
123	1978	4	18	8	1174	*	0.18	103.13	-25.2	0.328	0.950	0.798	0.064	0.141
124	1978	4	18	9	1638	*	0.20	103.17	-24.7	0.424	0.957	0.830	0.061	0.119
125	1978	4	18	10	2023	*	0.20	103.24	-24.7	0.503	0.961	0.849	0.077	0.109
126	1978	4	21	10	2001	*	0.25	99.89	-17.2	0.518	0.962	0.828	0.080	0.185
127	1978	4	22	8	366	*	0.13	100.63	-26.8	0.131	0.914	0.658	0.088	0.090
128	1978	4	22	7	782	*	0.13	100.63	-26.2	0.242	0.940	0.743	0.082	0.132
129	1978	4	22	18	862	*	0.15	100.66	-19.7	0.242	0.940	0.743	0.087	0.054
130	1978	4	23	11	2415	*	0.18	101.48	-21.4	0.583	0.964	0.852	0.070	0.070
131	1978	4	23	12	2520	*	0.20	101.81	-20.2	0.612	0.955	0.856	0.072	0.112
132	1978	4	23	13	2598	*	0.20	101.70	-18.9	0.612	0.955	0.856	0.071	0.029
133	1978	4	23	14	2466	*	0.20	101.78	-18.3	0.583	0.964	0.854	0.073	0.024
134	1978	4	23	15	2240	*	0.23	101.85	-17.7	0.528	0.962	0.845	0.078	0.066
135	1978	4	23	16	1902	*	0.23	101.85	-17.7	0.449	0.959	0.828	0.082	0.073
136	1978	4	23	17	1384	*	0.23	102.02	-17.8	0.354	0.952	0.800	0.088	0.020
137	1978	4	24	6	442	*	0.20	102.83	-25.3	0.141	0.917	0.680	0.111	0.048
138	1978	4	24	7	849	*	0.20	102.90	-25.8	0.252	0.941	0.762	0.085	0.106
139	1978	4	24	8	1276	*	0.20	102.90	-25.1	0.358	0.952	0.808	0.085	0.176
140	1978	4	24	12	2567	*	0.23	102.87	-20.7	0.616	0.965	0.869	0.075	0.070
141	1978	4	24	13	2567	*	0.23	102.87	-19.3	0.616	0.965	0.869	0.075	0.070
142	1978	4	24	14	2466	*	0.23	102.87	-18.1	0.587	0.964	0.864	0.076	0.012
143	1978	4	24	15	2214	*	0.23	103.00	-17.7	0.532	0.962	0.854	0.078	0.007
144	1978	4	24	16	1848	*	0.23	103.00	-16.3	0.454	0.959	0.836	0.082	0.016
145	1978	4	25	16	1883	*	0.41	102.28	-13.0	0.459	0.959	0.832	0.097	0.047
146	1978	4	26	7	732	*	0.30	102.80	-22.4	0.262	0.943	0.767	0.105	0.316
147	1978	4	26	8	1358	*	0.30	102.80	-22.1	0.368	0.953	0.810	0.095	0.104
148	1978	4	26	9	1658	*	0.30	102.80	-20.7	0.464	0.959	0.837	0.089	0.030
149	1978	4	26	10	2157	*	0.30	102.80	-20.6	0.541	0.963	0.854	0.085	0.125
150	1978	4	26	11	2443	*	0.30	102.78	-19.2	0.597	0.965	0.864	0.082	0.081
151	1978	4	26	12	2802	*	0.30	102.80	-17.3	0.625	0.965	0.869	0.081	0.033
152	1978	4	26	13	2608	*	0.30	102.80	-15.2	0.625	0.965	0.869	0.081	0.026
153	1978	4	27	7	849	*	0.30	102.85	-23.0	0.267	0.943	0.769	0.105	0.161
154	1978	4	27	8	1371	*	0.30	102.83	-22.9	0.373	0.954	0.813	0.095	0.114
155	1978	4	27	9	1836	*	0.30	102.87	-22.1	0.468	0.959	0.840	0.089	0.085
156	1978	4	27	10	2224	*	0.30	103.03	-21.3	0.548	0.963	0.857	0.085	0.051
157	1978	4	27	11	2494	*	0.30	103.07	-20.3	0.601	0.965	0.867	0.082	0.028
158	1978	4	27	12	2653	*	0.30	103.10	-18.7	0.629	0.965	0.872	0.081	0.021
159	1978	4	27	13	2696	*	0.28	103.17	-17.7	0.629	0.965	0.872	0.079	0.030
160	1978	4	27	14	2539	*	0.28	103.20	-18.4	0.601	0.965	0.868	0.080	0.034
161	1978	4	27	15	2297	*	0.28	103.24	-18.1	0.546	0.963	0.858	0.082	0.044
162	1978	4	27	16	1931	*	0.28	103.27	-15.8	0.468	0.959	0.842	0.086	0.023
163	1978	4	27	17	1467	*	0.28	103.34	-15.8	0.373	0.953	0.816	0.093	0.016
164	1978	4	27	18	964	*	0.28	103.41	-15.8	0.267	0.943	0.773	0.102	0.045
165	1978	4	27	19	474	*	0.28	103.47	-16.4	0.156	0.921	0.688	0.118	0.067
166	1978	5	3	7	989	*	0.78	102.19	-12.0	0.294	0.949	0.778	0.131	0.082
167	1978	5	3	8	1463	*	0.79	102.15	-11.9	0.400	0.968	0.816	0.121	0.078
168	1978	5	8	9	1972	*	0.28	101.58	-16.1	0.514	0.963	0.840	0.081	0.205
169	1978	5	8	10	2345	*	0.28	101.51	-15.2	0.591	0.965	0.854	0.077	0.198
170	1978	5	8	11	2634	*	0.28	101.51	-14.4	0.645	0.968	0.862	0.075	0.134
171	1978	5	8	12	2777	*	0.25	101.48	-13.7	0.673	0.968	0.866	0.074	0.112
172	1978	5	8	13	2809	*	0.25	101.44	-13.0	0.673	0.968	0.865	0.074	0.041
173	1978	5	8	14	2707	*	0.25	101.41	-12.2	0.645	0.968	0.861	0.075	0.013
174	1978	5	8	15	2462	*	0.25	101.37	-11.9	0.591	0.966	0.853	0.077	0.015
175	1978	5	8	16	2109	*	0.25	101.31	-11.6	0.514	0.963	0.838	0.081	0.008
176	1978	5	8	17	1670	*	0.25	101.24	-11.6	0.420	0.959	0.815	0.086	0.014
177	1978	5	8	18	1164	*	0.25	101.17	-10.2	0.316	0.952	0.781	0.093	0.054
178	1978	5	8	19	617	*	0.25	101.14	-10.9	0.207	0.938	0.725	0.105	0.137
179	1978	5	11	7	1113	*	0.23	100.28	-25.7	0.327	0.953	0.779	0.090	0.173
180	1978	5	14	8	1632	*	0.46	102.02	-13.1	0.442	0.960	0.827	0.101	0.142

Baker Lake

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

181	1978	5	14	9	2067	*	0.46	101.85	-11.7	0.536	0.964	0.847	0.085	0.104
182	1978	5	14	10	2431	*	0.48	101.88	-10.6	0.511	0.967	0.860	0.083	0.118
183	1978	5	16	6	709	*	0.38	102.22	-16.8	0.238	0.942	0.751	0.115	0.172
184	1978	5	16	7	1190	*	0.38	102.36	-16.4	0.346	0.954	0.800	0.103	0.157
185	1978	5	16	8	1689	*	0.38	102.48	-15.9	0.449	0.960	0.832	0.096	0.127
186	1978	5	20	13	2898	*	0.36	102.02	-8.3	0.710	0.969	0.875	0.083	0.032
187	1978	5	20	14	2895	*	0.36	102.02	-7.7	0.682	0.968	0.871	0.082	0.064
188	1978	5	20	15	2825	*	0.36	102.02	-7.3	0.629	0.967	0.863	0.084	0.056
189	1978	5	20	16	2300	*	0.36	101.95	-6.5	0.554	0.965	0.850	0.087	0.057
190	1978	5	21	5	471	*	0.48	101.95	-14.9	0.153	0.925	0.687	0.137	0.038
191	1978	5	21	6	888	*	0.51	101.98	-14.9	0.255	0.948	0.758	0.122	0.038
192	1978	5	21	7	1365	*	0.48	102.02	-14.2	0.352	0.955	0.803	0.109	0.020
193	1978	5	21	8	1721	*	0.48	102.05	-12.2	0.464	0.961	0.832	0.101	0.152
194	1978	5	21	9	2157	*	0.48	102.05	-12.0	0.557	0.965	0.851	0.096	0.140
195	1978	5	21	10	2491	*	0.48	102.05	-10.8	0.632	0.967	0.864	0.092	0.178
196	1978	5	21	11	2774	*	0.48	102.09	-8.3	0.685	0.968	0.872	0.090	0.103
197	1978	5	21	12	2968	*	0.48	102.09	-8.6	0.712	0.969	0.876	0.089	0.058
198	1978	5	21	14	2819	*	0.46	102.09	-7.2	0.685	0.968	0.872	0.089	0.011
199	1978	5	21	15	2571	*	0.46	102.09	-6.8	0.632	0.967	0.864	0.091	0.024
200	1978	5	21	16	2265	*	0.46	102.05	-5.9	0.557	0.965	0.851	0.094	0.028
201	1978	5	28	12	2930	*	0.84	101.88	-3.1	0.728	0.989	0.876	0.104	0.046
202	1978	5	28	13	2952	*	0.85	101.92	-3.0	0.728	0.989	0.876	0.105	0.018
203	1978	5	28	15	2580	*	0.89	101.95	-1.9	0.648	0.968	0.856	0.109	0.015
204	1978	6	29	4	257	0	0.91	101.92	0.1	0.114	0.917	0.645	0.171	0.052
205	1978	6	29	5	556	0	0.91	101.95	1.1	0.204	0.941	0.727	0.149	0.080
206	1978	6	29	6	932	0	0.91	101.98	2.1	0.304	0.953	0.781	0.135	0.082
207	1978	6	29	7	1359	0	0.91	102.02	3.8	0.408	0.961	0.817	0.125	0.090
208	1978	6	29	8	1777	0	0.91	102.05	5.6	0.509	0.965	0.842	0.117	0.095
209	1978	6	29	9	2210	0	0.94	102.02	7.0	0.599	0.968	0.859	0.113	0.040
210	1978	6	29	20	496	0	1.07	102.02	10.8	0.204	0.941	0.728	0.155	0.136
211	1978	7	1	12	2844	0	1.17	102.02	9.6	0.750	0.973	0.880	0.113	0.026
212	1978	7	1	13	2844	0	1.12	102.05	8.3	0.750	0.973	0.880	0.111	0.033
213	1978	7	1	14	2713	0	1.07	102.05	11.0	0.723	0.972	0.877	0.111	0.080
214	1978	7	1	15	2493	0	1.04	102.05	13.0	0.671	0.971	0.870	0.112	0.080
215	1978	7	1	16	2135	0	0.99	102.05	11.4	0.597	0.970	0.859	0.114	0.117
216	1978	7	1	17	1695	0	0.94	102.05	14.2	0.507	0.967	0.842	0.118	0.180
217	1978	7	1	18	1334	0	0.91	102.05	13.9	0.407	0.963	0.817	0.124	0.111
218	1978	7	2	5	571	0	0.91	102.15	2.3	0.201	0.944	0.727	0.150	0.080
219	1978	7	2	6	973	0	0.91	102.19	3.8	0.302	0.956	0.782	0.135	0.052
220	1978	7	2	7	1406	0	0.91	102.19	3.7	0.405	0.963	0.818	0.125	0.044
221	1978	7	2	8	1795	0	0.91	102.19	6.9	0.505	0.967	0.843	0.117	0.070
222	1978	7	2	10	2483	0	0.94	102.19	7.7	0.670	0.971	0.871	0.109	0.081
223	1978	7	8	10	2421	0	1.17	100.90	8.2	0.664	0.971	0.860	0.116	0.082
224	1978	7	8	11	2847	0	1.17	100.93	10.1	0.716	0.972	0.867	0.113	0.078
225	1978	7	8	12	2744	0	1.17	100.93	12.0	0.743	0.973	0.870	0.112	0.102
226	1978	7	8	13	2738	0	1.14	100.90	12.8	0.743	0.973	0.870	0.111	0.113
227	1978	7	8	14	2637	0	1.14	100.93	14.2	0.716	0.972	0.867	0.112	0.095
228	1978	7	24	10	2238	0	1.19	100.53	11.9	0.632	0.971	0.853	0.118	0.138
229	1978	7	24	13	2540	0	1.27	100.50	14.5	0.713	0.972	0.863	0.116	0.193
230	1978	8	5	16	1780	0	1.30	101.27	15.2	0.519	0.969	0.839	0.127	0.117
231	1978	8	5	17	1385	0	1.32	101.24	15.7	0.425	0.965	0.817	0.135	0.116
232	1978	8	5	18	948	0	1.37	101.24	16.4	0.320	0.960	0.783	0.147	0.126
233	1978	8	5	19	543	0	1.35	101.24	13.3	0.212	0.949	0.729	0.161	0.115
234	1978	8	5	20	195	0	1.35	101.24	13.7	0.108	0.924	0.634	0.187	0.111
235	1978	8	6	6	581	0	1.35	101.17	5.8	0.208	0.948	0.728	0.163	0.086
236	1978	8	6	12	2424	0	1.37	101.00	13.3	0.674	0.973	0.862	0.120	0.131
237	1978	8	7	6	496	0	1.47	100.73	8.0	0.204	0.948	0.721	0.167	0.131
238	1978	8	7	7	929	0	1.42	100.73	8.3	0.312	0.959	0.777	0.149	0.110
239	1978	8	7	8	1359	0	1.40	100.77	8.6	0.417	0.965	0.811	0.138	0.106
240	1978	8	7	9	1742	0	1.37	100.77	8.8	0.511	0.969	0.833	0.130	0.117

Baker Lake

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
241	1978	8	7	10	2053	0	1.35	100.77	11.4	0.858	0.871	0.848	0.124	0.135
242	1978	8	7	11	2278	0	1.32	100.77	13.1	0.842	0.872	0.855	0.121	0.145
243	1978	8	7	12	2402	0	1.30	100.77	13.7	0.870	0.873	0.860	0.119	0.146
244	1978	8	7	13	2411	0	1.24	100.77	14.8	0.870	0.873	0.860	0.117	0.139
245	1978	9	16	11	1563	0	0.78	100.80	4.9	0.447	0.958	0.820	0.115	0.097
246	1978	9	16	12	1698	0	0.79	100.87	5.9	0.476	0.959	0.827	0.114	0.085
247	1978	9	16	13	1705	0	0.79	100.87	7.2	0.476	0.959	0.827	0.114	0.078
248	1978	9	16	14	1592	0	0.79	100.83	7.8	0.447	0.958	0.819	0.116	0.068
249	1978	9	16	15	1353	0	0.81	100.83	8.8	0.390	0.965	0.804	0.121	0.065
250	1978	9	16	16	1002	0	0.81	100.80	8.9	0.310	0.951	0.775	0.129	0.079
251	1978	9	17	9	948	0	0.91	101.10	1.6	0.304	0.980	0.775	0.134	0.102
252	1978	10	15	11	887	*	0.43	101.71	-12.9	0.268	0.955	0.753	0.114	0.155
253	1978	10	15	12	876	*	0.43	101.68	-12.7	0.297	0.959	0.775	0.111	0.190
254	1978	10	15	14	901	*	0.41	101.65	-11.5	0.268	0.955	0.753	0.112	0.127
255	1978	10	15	15	672	*	0.41	101.65	-11.1	0.212	0.950	0.731	0.120	0.108
256	1978	10	23	15	509	*	0.25	100.87	-21.3	0.164	0.942	0.691	0.113	0.083
257	1978	10	23	16	229	*	0.23	101.00	-21.8	0.085	0.915	0.601	0.128	0.057
258	1978	11	8	15	182	*	0.18	100.80	-24.8	0.076	0.905	0.587	0.123	0.080
259	1978	11	18	13	321	*	0.18	102.53	-31.3	0.112	0.921	0.646	0.114	0.075
260	1978	11	21	11	271	*	0.20	101.21	-24.3	0.072	0.902	0.581	0.129	0.010
261	1978	11	22	12	248	*	0.15	101.37	-30.7	0.095	0.915	0.619	0.112	0.082
262	1978	11	22	13	248	*	0.15	101.41	-30.3	0.095	0.915	0.619	0.112	0.091
263	1978	11	23	12	284	*	0.15	101.58	-33.9	0.092	0.913	0.615	0.114	0.040
264	1978	11	23	13	278	*	0.13	101.58	-33.6	0.092	0.913	0.615	0.108	0.048
265	1978	11	24	11	152	*	0.13	102.55	-34.4	0.061	0.893	0.565	0.119	0.052
266	1978	11	24	12	245	*	0.13	102.83	-34.0	0.089	0.911	0.614	0.110	0.057
267	1978	11	24	13	231	*	0.13	102.69	-33.8	0.089	0.911	0.614	0.110	0.083
268	1978	11	24	14	152	*	0.13	102.76	-33.7	0.061	0.893	0.567	0.119	0.052
269	1978	12	7	12	116	*	0.46	101.85	-26.1	0.052	0.878	0.545	0.170	0.051
270	1978	12	7	13	116	*	0.48	101.88	-25.6	0.052	0.878	0.545	0.172	0.050
271	1979	1	15	11	126	*	0.10	101.58	-40.5	0.046	0.867	0.531	0.118	0.037
272	1979	1	15	12	204	*	0.10	101.54	-41.3	0.074	0.889	0.585	0.107	0.054
273	1979	1	15	13	220	*	0.10	101.58	-40.1	0.074	0.889	0.585	0.107	0.038
274	1979	1	17	13	248	*	0.18	101.58	-35.7	0.080	0.893	0.595	0.123	0.027
275	1979	1	19	12	188	*	0.28	101.34	-31.2	0.087	0.897	0.606	0.135	0.117
276	1979	1	19	13	217	*	0.28	101.37	-30.6	0.087	0.897	0.606	0.135	0.075
277	1979	1	21	12	320	*	0.20	102.25	-33.3	0.084	0.901	0.621	0.123	0.013
278	1979	1	21	13	301	*	0.20	102.22	-32.8	0.084	0.901	0.620	0.123	0.027
279	1979	1	21	14	201	*	0.20	102.19	-32.4	0.057	0.884	0.575	0.133	0.024
280	1979	1	22	11	185	*	0.20	102.49	-35.7	0.071	0.886	0.583	0.132	0.042
281	1979	1	22	12	257	*	0.20	102.56	-35.4	0.098	0.903	0.627	0.122	0.083
282	1979	1	22	13	254	*	0.20	102.56	-35.9	0.098	0.903	0.627	0.122	0.075
283	1979	1	29	12	399	*	0.18	101.85	-29.4	0.128	0.916	0.651	0.110	0.057
284	1979	1	29	13	402	*	0.18	101.85	-29.8	0.128	0.916	0.651	0.110	0.055
285	1979	1	29	14	317	*	0.18	101.85	-28.9	0.100	0.904	0.627	0.116	0.032
286	1979	1	29	15	176	*	0.18	101.85	-29.6	0.045	0.867	0.532	0.137	0.010
287	1979	1	31	11	295	*	0.10	102.36	-36.7	0.109	0.908	0.641	0.098	0.099
288	1979	1	31	13	411	*	0.10	102.32	-35.1	0.137	0.919	0.673	0.092	0.085
289	1979	1	31	14	317	*	0.10	102.29	-35.1	0.109	0.908	0.641	0.098	0.074
290	1979	1	31	15	179	*	0.10	102.29	-35.4	0.055	0.874	0.553	0.114	0.016
291	1979	2	1	13	462	*	0.08	102.49	-39.8	0.142	0.917	0.679	0.084	0.068
292	1979	2	1	14	336	*	0.08	102.53	-39.6	0.114	0.906	0.648	0.089	0.078
293	1979	2	2	12	446	*	0.08	102.73	-41.7	0.147	0.918	0.685	0.083	0.105
294	1979	2	2	13	452	*	0.08	102.73	-41.0	0.147	0.918	0.685	0.083	0.088
295	1979	2	2	14	327	*	0.08	102.73	-39.8	0.119	0.908	0.655	0.088	0.110
296	1979	2	5	12	548	*	0.08	102.63	-44.4	0.162	0.923	0.699	0.061	0.071
297	1979	2	5	13	553	*	0.08	102.63	-43.1	0.162	0.923	0.699	0.061	0.065
298	1979	2	5	14	449	*	0.08	102.63	-42.9	0.134	0.914	0.671	0.085	0.050
299	1979	2	8	11	446	*	0.05	103.44	-45.9	0.150	0.919	0.692	0.073	0.128
300	1979	2	9	12	590	*	0.08	103.13	-44.7	0.183	0.928	0.719	0.076	0.121

Baker Lake

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
301	1979	2	8	13	890	*	0.08	103.13	-43.6	0.183	0.928	0.719	0.078	0.121
302	1979	2	8	14	465	*	0.08	103.07	-43.0	0.155	0.921	0.695	0.082	0.122
303	1979	2	8	15	286	*	0.08	103.07	-42.2	0.100	0.899	0.633	0.092	0.073
304	1979	2	13	11	572	*	0.05	102.80	-47.3	0.177	0.927	0.712	0.069	0.030
305	1979	2	13	12	782	*	0.05	102.80	-45.4	0.206	0.933	0.734	0.065	0.044
306	1979	2	13	13	813	*	0.05	102.73	-44.5	0.206	0.933	0.733	0.065	0.020
307	1979	2	13	14	591	*	0.05	102.73	-43.3	0.177	0.927	0.712	0.069	0.015
308	1979	2	13	15	449	*	0.05	102.73	-42.6	0.122	0.909	0.659	0.077	0.017
309	1979	2	13	16	166	*	0.05	102.73	-42.2	0.044	0.859	0.531	0.098	0.001
310	1979	2	14	11	515	*	0.06	103.10	-41.8	0.183	0.928	0.719	0.068	0.234
311	1979	2	14	12	672	*	0.05	103.17	-41.3	0.211	0.934	0.740	0.065	0.181
312	1979	2	14	13	744	*	0.05	103.17	-39.8	0.211	0.934	0.740	0.065	0.099
313	1979	2	14	14	537	*	0.05	103.24	-39.3	0.183	0.928	0.719	0.068	0.078
314	1979	2	14	15	411	*	0.05	103.24	-38.8	0.128	0.911	0.668	0.076	0.065
315	1979	2	17	12	772	*	0.15	102.28	-33.3	0.229	0.938	0.745	0.090	0.119
316	1979	2	17	13	779	*	0.15	102.25	-32.7	0.229	0.938	0.745	0.089	0.112
317	1979	2	17	14	856	*	0.18	102.25	-32.8	0.200	0.932	0.727	0.097	0.103
318	1979	2	17	15	430	*	0.18	102.25	-32.4	0.145	0.918	0.681	0.106	0.091
319	1979	2	17	16	166	*	0.20	102.25	-32.5	0.067	0.878	0.575	0.133	0.054
320	1979	2	18	11	735	*	0.15	101.95	-38.9	0.206	0.934	0.729	0.092	0.057
321	1979	2	19	11	710	*	0.23	101.31	-34.0	0.212	0.935	0.729	0.103	0.090
322	1979	2	19	12	898	*	0.23	101.27	-33.3	0.241	0.940	0.745	0.099	0.036
323	1979	2	20	14	575	*	0.08	101.58	-37.7	0.218	0.935	0.735	0.073	0.201
324	1979	2	20	16	210	*	0.08	101.61	-37.9	0.084	0.890	0.602	0.095	0.068

End of file

Frobisher Bay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1978	1	8	13	202	=	0.10	101.73	-34.6	0.085	0.882	0.568	0.110	0.024
2	1978	2	3	10	218	=	0.08	103.05	-35.3	0.077	0.885	0.589	0.098	0.054
3	1978	2	3	11	425	=	0.08	103.11	-35.8	0.133	0.913	0.673	0.085	0.068
4	1978	2	3	12	532	=	0.08	103.11	-34.3	0.161	0.923	0.701	0.081	0.080
5	1978	2	3	13	528	=	0.08	103.15	-35.1	0.161	0.923	0.701	0.081	0.088
6	1978	2	3	14	383	=	0.08	103.15	-34.9	0.133	0.913	0.673	0.088	0.109
7	1978	2	3	15	202	=	0.08	103.18	-34.7	0.077	0.885	0.800	0.098	0.071
8	1978	2	5	13	595	=	0.15	103.88	-32.4	0.171	0.925	0.714	0.098	0.051
9	1978	2	5	14	468	=	0.15	104.03	-32.4	0.143	0.916	0.888	0.103	0.053
10	1978	2	5	15	250	=	0.15	104.03	-32.9	0.087	0.891	0.818	0.117	0.049
11	1978	2	22	12	873	=	0.30	100.72	-20.4	0.268	0.944	0.757	0.103	0.085
12	1978	2	22	13	957	=	0.30	100.72	-20.7	0.268	0.944	0.757	0.103	0.080
13	1978	2	22	14	813	=	0.30	100.72	-18.8	0.239	0.940	0.742	0.107	0.093
14	1978	2	22	15	574	=	0.30	100.72	-17.2	0.182	0.929	0.705	0.115	0.084
15	1978	2	22	16	282	=	0.30	100.68	-18.2	0.102	0.901	0.624	0.133	0.054
16	1978	3	1	13	1154	=	0.08	101.46	-32.8	0.311	0.948	0.781	0.085	0.138
17	1978	3	1	14	1015	=	0.08	101.49	-31.3	0.282	0.945	0.768	0.087	0.135
18	1978	3	1	15	760	=	0.08	101.49	-31.8	0.225	0.937	0.738	0.072	0.137
19	1978	3	1	16	441	=	0.08	101.49	-31.2	0.144	0.917	0.676	0.082	0.088
20	1978	3	7	15	930	=	0.18	101.15	-26.9	0.262	0.943	0.757	0.089	0.095
21	1978	3	7	16	548	=	0.18	101.15	-26.8	0.181	0.928	0.706	0.099	0.119
22	1978	3	12	10	1037	=	0.10	99.37	-29.0	0.294	0.947	0.760	0.072	0.148
23	1978	3	12	14	1334	=	0.10	99.50	-26.3	0.351	0.953	0.783	0.068	0.120
24	1978	3	12	15	1015	=	0.10	99.57	-26.0	0.294	0.947	0.761	0.072	0.175
25	1978	3	12	16	654	=	0.10	99.64	-25.5	0.212	0.935	0.720	0.079	0.166
26	1978	3	21	9	952	=	0.15	99.87	-30.6	0.268	0.944	0.752	0.084	0.096
27	1978	3	21	10	1334	=	0.15	99.91	-29.6	0.350	0.952	0.785	0.078	0.088
28	1978	3	21	12	1786	=	0.15	99.91	-29.3	0.437	0.958	0.811	0.072	0.042
29	1978	3	21	13	1780	=	0.15	99.94	-29.0	0.437	0.958	0.811	0.072	0.072
30	1978	3	21	14	1605	=	0.15	99.97	-28.6	0.408	0.956	0.803	0.074	0.089
31	1978	3	21	15	1287	=	0.15	100.01	-28.6	0.350	0.952	0.786	0.078	0.142
32	1978	3	21	16	872	=	0.15	100.01	-29.2	0.268	0.944	0.753	0.084	0.180
33	1978	3	22	14	1558	=	0.15	100.85	-27.3	0.414	0.957	0.811	0.074	0.182
34	1978	3	22	15	1281	=	0.15	100.85	-27.2	0.356	0.953	0.793	0.077	0.181
35	1978	3	22	16	904	=	0.15	100.82	-27.1	0.274	0.944	0.751	0.084	0.188
36	1978	3	24	15	1365	=	0.13	101.32	-25.0	0.368	0.953	0.801	0.072	0.189
37	1978	3	24	16	968	=	0.13	101.32	-23.9	0.287	0.948	0.789	0.078	0.185
38	1978	3	27	15	1435	=	0.15	102.03	-23.7	0.387	0.954	0.811	0.078	0.188
39	1978	3	27	16	1005	=	0.15	102.07	-24.4	0.306	0.948	0.782	0.082	0.246
40	1978	3	28	9	1127	=	0.18	102.24	-31.4	0.311	0.948	0.788	0.085	0.115
41	1978	3	28	10	1489	=	0.18	102.24	-29.4	0.393	0.955	0.814	0.080	0.142
42	1978	3	28	11	1775	=	0.18	102.20	-27.6	0.450	0.958	0.830	0.075	0.131
43	1978	3	28	12	1909	=	0.18	102.17	-27.0	0.480	0.960	0.837	0.075	0.148
44	1978	3	28	13	1908	=	0.18	102.17	-26.4	0.480	0.960	0.837	0.075	0.148
45	1978	3	28	14	1797	=	0.18	102.13	-25.1	0.450	0.958	0.829	0.078	0.102
46	1978	3	28	15	1538	=	0.18	102.07	-24.7	0.393	0.955	0.813	0.078	0.084
47	1978	3	28	16	1154	=	0.18	102.03	-24.4	0.311	0.948	0.784	0.085	0.086
48	1978	3	28	17	696	=	0.18	102.00	-25.3	0.211	0.934	0.733	0.085	0.094
49	1978	4	4	8	837	=	0.15	100.55	-20.8	0.253	0.942	0.748	0.085	0.139
50	1978	4	4	9	1350	=	0.15	100.61	-21.9	0.352	0.953	0.790	0.077	0.076
51	1978	4	4	10	1732	=	0.15	100.65	-22.4	0.434	0.958	0.815	0.072	0.074
52	1978	4	4	11	1994	=	0.15	100.68	-22.2	0.491	0.961	0.828	0.070	0.086
53	1978	4	4	12	2109	=	0.15	100.72	-21.9	0.521	0.962	0.835	0.068	0.127
54	1978	4	4	13	2088	=	0.15	100.72	-21.8	0.521	0.962	0.835	0.068	0.160
55	1978	4	4	14	1957	=	0.15	100.75	-21.3	0.491	0.961	0.829	0.070	0.139
56	1978	4	5	10	1737	=	0.10	101.26	-23.3	0.439	0.958	0.821	0.063	0.130
57	1978	4	5	11	2004	=	0.10	101.26	-22.3	0.497	0.961	0.834	0.061	0.151
58	1978	4	5	15	1595	=	0.10	101.26	-19.7	0.439	0.958	0.821	0.063	0.188
59	1978	4	9	12	2203	=	0.28	102.57	-18.9	0.549	0.963	0.854	0.082	0.147
60	1978	4	9	13	2208	=	0.28	102.61	-18.0	0.549	0.963	0.854	0.082	0.139

Frobisher Bay

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61	1978	4	9	14	2067	=	0.28	102.51	-17.4	0.519	0.952	0.848	0.084	0.135
62	1978	4	9	15	1810	=	0.28	102.71	-18.8	0.462	0.959	0.836	0.087	0.112
63	1978	4	9	16	1449	=	0.28	102.74	-17.9	0.381	0.954	0.814	0.092	0.086
64	1978	4	9	17	989	=	0.28	102.74	-18.0	0.282	0.945	0.776	0.100	0.093
65	1978	4	9	18	528	=	0.28	102.78	-18.0	0.171	0.925	0.707	0.115	0.076
66	1978	4	10	7	555	=	0.33	102.67	-21.3	0.177	0.927	0.711	0.120	0.059
67	1978	4	10	10	1842	=	0.33	102.64	-19.4	0.467	0.959	0.837	0.091	0.086
68	1978	4	10	11	2114	=	0.33	102.57	-15.4	0.524	0.962	0.849	0.088	0.082
69	1978	4	10	12	2240	=	0.33	102.51	-16.6	0.554	0.963	0.855	0.086	0.107
70	1978	4	10	13	2234	=	0.33	102.51	-14.9	0.554	0.963	0.855	0.086	0.118
71	1978	4	10	14	2093	=	0.33	102.57	-13.4	0.524	0.962	0.849	0.087	0.115
72	1978	4	10	15	1842	=	0.33	102.51	-13.3	0.467	0.959	0.836	0.091	0.085
73	1978	4	12	11	2083	=	0.43	101.97	-9.2	0.535	0.962	0.847	0.094	0.159
74	1978	4	12	12	2224	=	0.43	101.93	-7.6	0.565	0.964	0.852	0.092	0.172
75	1978	4	13	8	1087	=	0.33	101.73	-16.3	0.304	0.948	0.779	0.102	0.104
76	1978	4	13	9	1528	=	0.33	101.70	-13.3	0.403	0.956	0.814	0.094	0.093
77	1978	4	13	10	1889	=	0.33	101.66	-12.7	0.483	0.960	0.834	0.089	0.113
78	1978	4	13	11	2156	=	0.33	101.63	-12.3	0.540	0.963	0.845	0.085	0.119
79	1978	4	13	12	2308	=	0.33	101.59	-10.9	0.570	0.964	0.851	0.085	0.097
80	1978	4	13	13	2313	=	0.36	101.56	-10.4	0.570	0.964	0.850	0.087	0.078
81	1978	4	13	14	2187	=	0.36	101.53	-10.4	0.540	0.963	0.845	0.088	0.060
82	1978	4	13	15	1931	=	0.36	101.49	-9.8	0.483	0.960	0.833	0.091	0.047
83	1978	4	13	16	1585	=	0.36	101.43	-10.1	0.403	0.956	0.812	0.086	0.021
84	1978	4	13	17	1125	=	0.36	101.43	-11.1	0.304	0.948	0.778	0.104	0.040
85	1978	4	13	18	691	=	0.36	101.43	-11.9	0.194	0.931	0.717	0.118	0.008
86	1978	4	14	7	633	=	0.36	101.32	-18.8	0.199	0.933	0.721	0.118	0.077
87	1978	4	14	8	1151	=	0.33	101.43	-18.0	0.309	0.949	0.780	0.102	0.041
88	1978	4	14	9	1822	=	0.30	101.43	-17.6	0.408	0.956	0.813	0.092	0.016
89	1978	4	14	10	1957	=	0.30	101.55	-17.6	0.489	0.961	0.834	0.087	0.056
90	1978	4	14	11	2213	=	0.28	101.53	-17.7	0.545	0.963	0.846	0.082	0.081
91	1978	4	14	12	2302	=	0.25	101.59	-17.6	0.575	0.964	0.851	0.078	0.162
92	1978	4	14	13	2348	=	0.25	101.63	-17.3	0.575	0.964	0.852	0.078	0.098
93	1978	4	14	14	2192	=	0.23	101.70	-17.1	0.545	0.963	0.847	0.077	0.141
94	1978	4	14	15	1559	=	0.20	101.76	-17.9	0.408	0.956	0.815	0.081	0.116
95	1978	4	14	17	1041	=	0.18	101.83	-18.6	0.309	0.948	0.782	0.085	0.186
96	1978	4	18	17	1219	=	0.25	101.08	-12.3	0.331	0.951	0.786	0.082	0.076
97	1978	4	18	18	733	=	0.25	101.12	-12.7	0.221	0.937	0.734	0.103	0.078
98	1978	4	21	7	837	=	0.36	101.49	-23.9	0.237	0.939	0.745	0.113	0.034
99	1978	4	21	8	1287	=	0.33	101.49	-21.6	0.346	0.952	0.794	0.099	0.064
100	1978	4	21	9	1721	=	0.33	101.49	-20.9	0.444	0.958	0.823	0.082	0.077
101	1978	4	21	10	2072	=	0.33	101.49	-18.3	0.524	0.962	0.841	0.087	0.109
102	1978	4	21	13	2533	=	0.30	101.49	-17.4	0.610	0.965	0.858	0.081	0.019
103	1978	4	21	14	2396	=	0.28	101.53	-16.6	0.580	0.964	0.852	0.080	0.033
104	1978	4	21	15	2119	=	0.28	101.53	-16.3	0.524	0.962	0.841	0.083	0.058
105	1978	4	21	17	1281	=	0.25	101.63	-16.1	0.346	0.952	0.794	0.091	0.106
106	1978	4	21	18	784	=	0.25	101.63	-16.0	0.237	0.939	0.745	0.102	0.117
107	1978	4	21	19	314	=	0.25	101.55	-16.4	0.124	0.911	0.655	0.121	0.103
108	1978	4	24	7	848	=	0.28	102.03	-13.0	0.252	0.941	0.757	0.103	0.093
109	1978	4	24	10	2203	=	0.25	102.30	-12.1	0.538	0.963	0.850	0.080	0.044
110	1978	4	25	6	445	=	0.23	103.32	-21.1	0.144	0.917	0.686	0.114	0.053
111	1978	4	25	15	1800	=	0.28	103.59	-11.8	0.463	0.959	0.843	0.087	0.120
112	1978	5	11	20	296	=	0.43	100.72	-7.4	0.111	0.910	0.636	0.142	0.056
113	1978	5	13	6	675	=	0.30	102.51	-14.1	0.225	0.940	0.744	0.109	0.152
114	1978	5	13	7	1142	=	0.30	102.57	-11.6	0.335	0.953	0.797	0.097	0.175
115	1978	5	13	8	1625	=	0.30	102.57	-10.8	0.441	0.960	0.830	0.090	0.185
116	1978	5	13	9	2087	=	0.30	102.67	-9.7	0.536	0.964	0.852	0.085	0.168
117	1978	5	13	10	2456	=	0.33	102.67	-8.9	0.613	0.966	0.866	0.083	0.145
118	1978	5	14	8	727	=	0.33	102.91	-12.3	0.229	0.941	0.749	0.111	0.106
119	1978	5	14	14	2715	=	0.38	102.91	-4.1	0.671	0.968	0.876	0.084	0.187
120	1978	5	14	15	2480	=	0.38	102.94	-4.0	0.616	0.967	0.868	0.087	0.170

Frobisher Bay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
121	1978	5	14	18	2087	*	0.41	102.84	-3.9	0.538	0.864	0.855	0.082	0.152
122	1978	5	14	17	1856	*	0.41	102.88	-3.8	0.444	0.860	0.834	0.087	0.140
123	1978	5	14	18	1183	*	0.41	102.98	-4.2	0.338	0.953	0.801	0.105	0.126
124	1978	5	14	19	718	*	0.43	102.94	-4.9	0.228	0.941	0.749	0.120	0.108
125	1978	5	14	20	317	*	0.43	102.91	-5.4	0.123	0.914	0.861	0.140	0.082
126	1978	5	17	17	1718	*	0.33	100.58	-7.2	0.454	0.961	0.819	0.090	0.112
127	1978	5	22	15	2543	*	0.48	100.95	-4.8	0.539	0.968	0.857	0.091	0.117
128	1978	5	22	18	2196	*	0.48	100.99	-5.2	0.563	0.965	0.845	0.095	0.103
129	1978	5	22	17	1770	*	0.48	100.99	-5.0	0.469	0.962	0.826	0.100	0.098
130	1978	5	22	18	1308	*	0.48	101.05	-5.3	0.364	0.956	0.797	0.108	0.087
131	1978	5	22	19	838	*	0.48	101.05	-5.9	0.258	0.945	0.753	0.119	0.090
132	1978	5	22	20	420	*	0.48	101.05	-6.7	0.151	0.925	0.881	0.136	0.081
133	1978	7	7	5	509	0	1.35	101.29	4.2	0.190	0.942	0.714	0.166	0.065
134	1978	7	7	6	903	0	1.32	101.26	5.2	0.293	0.955	0.772	0.149	0.062
135	1978	7	7	7	1334	0	1.32	101.26	4.7	0.399	0.962	0.810	0.138	0.058
136	1978	7	7	8	1749	0	1.32	101.22	5.5	0.502	0.967	0.835	0.130	0.064
137	1978	7	7	9	2128	0	1.32	101.18	5.9	0.594	0.970	0.852	0.124	0.070
138	1978	7	7	10	2450	0	1.32	101.15	6.6	0.670	0.971	0.863	0.120	0.064
139	1978	7	7	11	2884	0	1.32	101.09	8.1	0.723	0.972	0.869	0.117	0.053
140	1978	7	7	12	2793	0	1.32	101.05	7.9	0.750	0.973	0.872	0.116	0.053
141	1978	7	7	14	2678	0	1.35	100.95	8.2	0.723	0.973	0.868	0.118	0.056
142	1978	8	8	6	524	0	1.55	100.82	9.3	0.197	0.947	0.717	0.170	0.076
143	1978	8	8	7	924	0	1.55	100.85	10.4	0.308	0.959	0.776	0.153	0.086
144	1978	8	8	13	2388	0	1.50	100.72	18.8	0.673	0.973	0.860	0.123	0.185
145	1978	8	8	14	2279	0	1.50	100.68	19.3	0.645	0.972	0.856	0.124	0.146
146	1978	8	8	15	2045	0	1.47	100.65	20.2	0.589	0.971	0.847	0.127	0.145
147	1978	8	8	18	1718	0	1.47	100.61	20.4	0.511	0.969	0.832	0.132	0.138
148	1978	8	9	6	478	0	1.52	100.51	6.3	0.183	0.946	0.712	0.170	0.106
149	1978	8	9	7	867	0	1.55	100.51	6.8	0.304	0.959	0.772	0.153	0.135
150	1978	8	9	8	1324	0	1.52	100.48	8.2	0.411	0.966	0.807	0.141	0.109
151	1978	8	9	10	2040	0	1.47	100.41	8.8	0.586	0.971	0.845	0.128	0.129
152	1978	8	9	11	2274	0	1.45	100.38	9.9	0.641	0.972	0.853	0.124	0.133
153	1978	8	9	12	2398	0	1.42	100.31	7.6	0.670	0.973	0.856	0.122	0.132
154	1978	9	16	16	976	0	0.58	100.45	4.0	0.315	0.961	0.775	0.117	0.134
155	1978	9	16	17	587	0	0.58	100.48	3.8	0.215	0.951	0.727	0.128	0.123
156	1978	10	16	16	322	*	0.36	100.51	-15.1	0.132	0.934	0.559	0.130	0.148
157	1978	12	2	13	165	*	0.20	99.97	-27.6	0.073	0.898	0.578	0.128	0.086
158	1979	1	13	12	223	*	0.10	100.88	-36.4	0.077	0.892	0.588	0.105	0.047
159	1979	1	13	13	218	*	0.10	100.88	-37.2	0.077	0.892	0.588	0.105	0.052
160	1979	1	13	14	135	*	0.10	100.92	-35.1	0.050	0.870	0.536	0.116	0.037
161	1979	2	2	11	405	*	0.10	102.13	-30.8	0.128	0.912	0.662	0.093	0.059
162	1979	2	2	12	514	*	0.10	102.10	-30.1	0.156	0.922	0.691	0.088	0.070
163	1979	2	2	13	514	*	0.10	102.10	-30.1	0.156	0.922	0.691	0.088	0.070
164	1979	2	2	14	400	*	0.10	102.07	-29.6	0.128	0.912	0.662	0.093	0.063
165	1979	2	2	15	202	*	0.10	102.10	-29.8	0.072	0.883	0.585	0.107	0.047
166	1979	2	3	10	213	*	0.10	102.17	-32.8	0.077	0.886	0.594	0.106	0.054
167	1979	2	3	11	410	*	0.10	102.20	-32.4	0.133	0.914	0.688	0.082	0.074
168	1979	2	3	12	529	*	0.10	102.20	-31.9	0.161	0.923	0.696	0.087	0.078
169	1979	2	3	13	529	*	0.10	102.17	-32.4	0.161	0.923	0.696	0.087	0.076
170	1979	2	3	14	405	*	0.10	102.17	-31.4	0.133	0.914	0.668	0.082	0.078
171	1979	2	3	15	213	*	0.10	102.17	-31.4	0.077	0.886	0.594	0.106	0.054
172	1979	2	17	11	685	*	0.05	101.09	-42.1	0.209	0.935	0.725	0.065	0.145
173	1979	2	17	14	690	*	0.08	100.99	-38.9	0.209	0.935	0.725	0.074	0.129
174	1979	2	17	15	446	*	0.08	100.99	-38.3	0.152	0.921	0.682	0.081	0.128
175	1979	2	22	11	789	*	0.10	101.86	-32.2	0.239	0.940	0.749	0.078	0.163
176	1979	2	22	12	857	*	0.10	101.90	-32.6	0.268	0.944	0.764	0.075	0.241
177	1979	2	22	14	773	*	0.10	101.97	-32.5	0.239	0.939	0.749	0.078	0.184
178	1979	2	22	15	555	*	0.10	102.03	-31.1	0.182	0.929	0.712	0.084	0.138
179	1979	2	22	16	275	*	0.10	102.07	-30.1	0.102	0.900	0.630	0.099	0.082
180	1979	2	23	10	633	*	0.08	102.51	-35.9	0.188	0.930	0.719	0.077	0.092

Frobisher Bay

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
181	1979	2	23	11	834	*	0.08	102.47	-36.3	0.245	0.940	0.766	0.071	0.053	
182	1979	2	23	12	1048	*	0.08	102.40	-34.4	0.274	0.944	0.770	0.068	0.072	
183	1979	3	4	10	1012	*	0.20	101.49	-29.7	0.243	0.940	0.749	0.085	-0.042	
184	1979	3	6	12	1272	*	0.05	100.58	-31.7	0.343	0.952	0.787	0.055	0.188	
185	1979	3	6	13	1267	*	0.08	100.85	-30.7	0.343	0.952	0.787	0.063	0.177	
186	1979	3	7	12	1324	*	0.10	101.39	-29.2	0.349	0.952	0.786	0.089	0.134	
187	1979	3	7	15	829	*	0.13	101.53	-28.4	0.262	0.943	0.759	0.081	0.108	
188	1979	3	8	8	234	*	0.15	102.10	-36.3	0.088	0.892	0.610	0.116	0.082	
189	1979	3	8	9	567	*	0.15	102.13	-35.2	0.187	0.929	0.717	0.085	0.113	
190	1979	3	8	11	1183	*	0.15	102.17	-32.8	0.326	0.950	0.791	0.080	0.154	
191	1979	3	8	15	929	*	0.15	102.13	-30.9	0.268	0.943	0.766	0.085	0.136	
192	1979	3	8	16	807	*	0.15	102.17	-29.9	0.187	0.929	0.717	0.095	0.092	
193	1979	3	9	8	275	*	0.13	102.13	-36.7	0.094	0.895	0.619	0.108	0.047	
194	1979	3	9	9	654	*	0.13	102.13	-37.1	0.193	0.931	0.721	0.089	0.077	
195	1979	3	9	10	1007	*	0.13	102.10	-35.7	0.275	0.944	0.769	0.080	0.090	
196	1979	3	9	11	1251	*	0.13	102.07	-33.8	0.332	0.950	0.793	0.075	0.117	
197	1979	3	9	12	1370	*	0.13	102.00	-32.2	0.362	0.953	0.803	0.073	0.142	
198	1979	3	9	13	1298	*	0.13	102.00	-31.6	0.362	0.953	0.803	0.073	0.237	
199	1979	3	9	14	1204	*	0.13	102.00	-30.7	0.332	0.950	0.792	0.075	0.171	
200	1979	3	9	15	845	*	0.13	102.00	-30.4	0.275	0.944	0.768	0.080	0.158	
201	1979	3	9	16	592	*	0.13	101.97	-30.4	0.193	0.931	0.720	0.089	0.142	
202	1979	3	10	8	317	*	0.15	101.29	-35.4	0.100	0.899	0.624	0.112	0.028	
203	1979	3	17	10	1171	*	0.28	103.05	-21.0	0.325	0.949	0.797	0.097	0.129	
204	1979	3	17	11	1450	*	0.28	103.21	-20.1	0.383	0.954	0.818	0.092	0.119	
205	1979	3	17	12	1598	*	0.28	103.38	-17.3	0.413	0.956	0.828	0.090	0.116	
206	1979	3	17	13	1617	*	0.28	103.52	-18.1	0.413	0.956	0.829	0.090	0.093	
207	1979	3	17	14	1463	*	0.28	103.65	-17.8	0.383	0.954	0.821	0.092	0.107	
208	1979	3	17	15	1193	*	0.28	103.76	-17.4	0.325	0.949	0.801	0.097	0.107	
209	1979	3	17	16	826	*	0.28	103.86	-17.2	0.243	0.939	0.763	0.105	0.101	
210	1979	3	24	9	1030	*	0.10	100.07	-30.2	0.287	0.946	0.762	0.073	0.116	
211	1979	4	12	13	2311	*	0.71	103.45	-6.4	0.565	0.963	0.853	0.107	-0.019	
212	1979	4	14	16	1529	*	0.48	102.91	-6.7	0.408	0.955	0.823	0.105	0.101	
213	1979	4	14	17	1069	*	0.48	102.88	-7.0	0.309	0.948	0.788	0.114	0.090	
214	1979	4	16	14	2260	*	0.38	101.59	-9.5	0.555	0.963	0.846	0.089	0.044	
215	1979	4	17	7	703	*	0.36	101.46	-14.3	0.216	0.936	0.732	0.115	0.075	
216	1979	4	17	8	1174	*	0.36	101.48	-14.3	0.325	0.950	0.787	0.102	0.085	
217	1979	4	17	8	1855	*	0.36	101.43	-13.5	0.424	0.957	0.818	0.095	0.044	
218	1979	4	17	10	2056	*	0.38	101.46	-13.0	0.504	0.961	0.837	0.092	-0.005	
219	1979	4	17	11	2333	*	0.38	101.43	-12.4	0.561	0.964	0.848	0.089	-0.035	
220	1979	4	17	12	2474	*	0.38	101.39	-11.9	0.590	0.965	0.853	0.088	-0.048	
221	1979	4	17	13	2477	*	0.41	101.39	-11.2	0.590	0.965	0.853	0.089	-0.062	
222	1979	4	17	14	2330	*	0.41	101.39	-10.8	0.561	0.964	0.847	0.091	-0.038	
223	1979	4	17	15	2044	*	0.41	101.39	-10.4	0.504	0.961	0.836	0.094	0.004	
224	1979	4	17	16	1845	*	0.43	101.39	-10.1	0.424	0.957	0.817	0.100	0.042	
225	1979	4	17	17	1162	*	0.43	101.39	-10.1	0.325	0.950	0.786	0.108	0.087	
226	1979	4	17	18	897	*	0.43	101.39	-10.1	0.216	0.936	0.732	0.121	0.074	
227	1979	4	17	19	278	*	0.46	101.43	-10.3	0.102	0.901	0.627	0.148	0.045	
228	1979	4	20	16	1708	*	0.36	101.97	-11.8	0.439	0.958	0.825	0.094	0.065	
229	1979	4	20	17	1234	*	0.36	101.93	-12.0	0.341	0.951	0.795	0.101	0.096	
230	1979	4	20	18	750	*	0.36	101.86	-12.1	0.231	0.938	0.744	0.113	0.095	
231	1979	4	23	7	878	*	0.18	100.99	-22.8	0.247	0.941	0.746	0.091	0.056	
232	1979	4	24	6	342	*	0.20	101.60	-25.9	0.139	0.916	0.673	0.111	0.154	
233	1979	4	24	7	794	*	0.20	101.83	-23.2	0.252	0.942	0.756	0.094	0.169	
234	1979	4	24	8	1264	*	0.18	101.86	-23.2	0.361	0.953	0.802	0.081	0.180	
235	1979	4	24	9	1771	*	0.18	101.90	-20.5	0.458	0.959	0.830	0.075	0.150	
236	1979	4	24	10	2185	*	0.18	101.97	-19.0	0.538	0.963	0.847	0.071	0.104	
237	1979	4	24	11	2449	*	0.18	101.97	-17.8	0.594	0.965	0.858	0.069	0.111	
238	1979	4	24	12	2806	*	0.18	101.97	-17.4	0.624	0.965	0.862	0.068	0.079	
239	1979	4	24	16	1777	*	0.15	102.07	-15.0	0.458	0.959	0.831	0.071	0.155	
240	1979	4	27	8	1403	*	0.15	101.22	-16.2	0.375	0.954	0.802	0.076	0.117	

Frobisher Bay

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241	1978	4	27	8	1887	=	0.18	101.38	-18.8	0.472	0.860	0.828	0.671	0.682
242	1978	4	27	10	2286	=	0.18	101.56	-18.8	0.552	0.863	0.847	0.667	0.048
243	1978	4	27	11	2556	=	0.18	101.88	-14.4	0.608	0.955	0.857	0.085	0.038
244	1978	4	27	12	2881	=	0.18	101.83	-13.7	0.837	0.966	0.863	0.064	0.046
245	1978	4	27	13	2687	=	0.18	101.90	-12.8	0.837	0.966	0.864	0.067	0.034
246	1978	4	27	14	2540	=	0.18	101.97	-12.3	0.608	0.965	0.860	0.068	0.064
247	1978	4	27	15	2251	=	0.18	102.07	-11.8	0.552	0.863	0.851	0.071	0.065
248	1978	4	27	18	1852	=	0.18	102.17	-11.8	0.472	0.860	0.835	0.074	0.126
249	1978	5	11	13	2604	=	0.83	102.47	1.4	0.680	0.969	0.876	0.087	0.088
250	1978	5	11	14	2672	=	0.81	102.44	1.8	0.862	0.968	0.872	0.087	0.075
251	1978	5	11	18	678	=	0.53	102.30	0.3	0.217	0.938	0.738	0.128	0.092
252	1978	5	11	20	292	=	0.51	102.27	-0.8	0.111	0.908	0.843	0.148	0.056
253	1978	5	12	8	628	=	0.43	101.97	-6.6	0.221	0.940	0.738	0.120	0.183
254	1978	5	12	7	1115	=	0.43	101.90	-5.4	0.331	0.953	0.791	0.108	0.160
255	1978	5	12	8	1588	=	0.43	101.83	-4.3	0.437	0.960	0.824	0.088	0.164
256	1978	5	12	9	2056	=	0.43	101.80	-4.3	0.532	0.964	0.845	0.084	0.141
257	1978	6	7	18	904	=	0.61	100.72	1.8	0.283	0.953	0.758	0.121	0.091
258	1978	6	7	20	509	=	0.61	100.72	1.4	0.190	0.939	0.711	0.136	0.086
259	1978	7	4	10	2483	=	1.14	101.29	10.6	0.673	0.971	0.864	0.115	0.050
260	1978	7	4	11	2722	=	1.14	101.28	12.1	0.726	0.973	0.871	0.112	0.046
261	1978	7	4	12	2841	=	1.14	101.22	13.1	0.754	0.973	0.874	0.111	0.042
262	1978	7	4	13	2835	=	1.14	101.19	13.7	0.754	0.973	0.874	0.111	0.050
263	1978	7	4	14	2716	=	1.14	101.19	14.3	0.726	0.973	0.870	0.112	0.052
264	1978	7	4	15	2477	=	1.14	101.19	15.1	0.673	0.971	0.864	0.115	0.058
265	1978	7	4	16	2138	=	1.14	101.19	15.2	0.588	0.970	0.852	0.118	0.092
266	1978	7	4	17	1766	=	1.14	101.15	15.1	0.508	0.967	0.835	0.124	0.094
267	1978	7	4	18	1328	=	1.14	101.15	15.3	0.403	0.963	0.810	0.132	0.086
268	1978	7	4	19	888	=	1.14	101.15	14.4	0.297	0.956	0.773	0.143	0.095
269	1978	7	7	14	2750	=	0.89	99.87	11.8	0.723	0.973	0.888	0.104	0.007
270	1978	7	10	5	483	=	0.88	100.98	2.1	0.185	0.941	0.708	0.150	0.084
271	1978	7	10	6	848	=	0.84	100.98	3.4	0.288	0.955	0.768	0.133	0.112
272	1978	7	10	7	1281	=	0.84	101.02	4.8	0.394	0.962	0.807	0.122	0.113
273	1978	7	10	8	1724	=	0.89	101.05	4.9	0.488	0.967	0.832	0.117	0.101
274	1978	7	10	9	2135	=	0.94	101.05	5.5	0.590	0.970	0.850	0.113	0.076
275	1978	7	10	10	2477	=	1.02	100.98	6.1	0.685	0.971	0.881	0.111	0.043
276	1978	7	10	11	2722	=	1.07	100.95	7.9	0.719	0.972	0.868	0.110	0.014
277	1978	7	10	12	2838	=	1.12	100.92	8.6	0.747	0.973	0.871	0.111	0.008
278	1978	11	18	11	264	=	0.18	101.55	-17.1	0.093	0.914	0.816	0.117	0.057
279	1978	11	18	12	367	=	0.18	101.59	-18.7	0.122	0.925	0.853	0.110	0.085
280	1978	11	18	13	361	=	0.18	101.83	-19.3	0.122	0.925	0.853	0.110	0.071
281	1978	11	18	14	255	=	0.18	101.59	-20.5	0.093	0.914	0.816	0.118	0.067
282	1978	11	18	11	248	=	0.20	102.24	-22.0	0.089	0.911	0.813	0.124	0.057
283	1978	11	18	12	342	=	0.20	102.24	-21.2	0.117	0.924	0.851	0.118	0.071
284	1978	11	18	13	338	=	0.23	102.24	-20.6	0.117	0.924	0.851	0.120	0.073
285	1978	11	18	14	245	=	0.23	102.27	-20.4	0.089	0.911	0.813	0.128	0.058
286	1978	11	22	11	190	=	0.38	101.25	-18.8	0.078	0.905	0.590	0.150	0.083
287	1978	11	27	14	213	=	0.20	101.12	-20.1	0.060	0.883	0.558	0.134	0.002
288	1978	11	28	11	168	=	0.15	100.55	-23.3	0.057	0.881	0.550	0.125	0.026
289	1978	11	28	12	255	=	0.15	100.01	-22.8	0.082	0.908	0.582	0.115	0.029
290	1978	11	28	14	177	=	0.15	100.01	-24.1	0.054	0.889	0.542	0.126	0.010
291	1978	12	18	12	119	=	0.13	100.21	-29.8	0.047	0.875	0.528	0.123	0.044
292	1978	12	18	13	103	=	0.13	100.14	-29.1	0.047	0.875	0.527	0.123	0.066
293	1978	12	20	12	135	=	0.10	101.28	-34.8	0.046	0.873	0.530	0.117	0.027
294	1978	12	20	13	139	=	0.10	101.19	-35.1	0.046	0.873	0.528	0.117	0.024
295	1980	1	17	11	171	=	0.25	102.54	-29.1	0.062	0.878	0.567	0.143	0.032
296	1980	1	17	12	255	=	0.25	102.47	-27.1	0.090	0.888	0.615	0.132	0.047
297	1980	1	17	13	255	=	0.25	102.51	-28.3	0.090	0.888	0.615	0.132	0.047
298	1980	1	17	14	174	=	0.23	102.44	-25.5	0.062	0.879	0.567	0.138	0.030
299	1980	2	3	13	548	=	0.25	102.44	-28.6	0.161	0.923	0.697	0.114	0.040
300	1980	2	3	14	435	=	0.25	102.40	-28.5	0.133	0.914	0.669	0.120	0.035

Frobisher Bay

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301	1980	2	3	15	232	=	0.28	102.37	-28.4	0.077	0.886	0.885	0.136	0.025
302	1980	2	12	16	342	=	0.43	100.61	-12.0	0.124	0.911	0.851	0.138	0.074
303	1980	2	21	11	794	=	0.13	99.47	-33.5	0.233	0.839	0.731	0.083	0.111
304	1980	2	26	12	960	=	0.13	101.36	-32.4	0.283	0.847	0.772	0.078	0.226
305	1980	2	26	13	988	=	0.13	101.32	-31.0	0.283	0.847	0.772	0.078	0.213
306	1980	2	28	13	1140	=	0.13	101.83	-31.5	0.305	0.848	0.779	0.077	0.103
307	1980	2	28	14	977	=	0.13	101.83	-31.2	0.276	0.845	0.766	0.080	0.128
308	1980	2	28	15	719	=	0.13	101.88	-31.7	0.218	0.838	0.735	0.085	0.127
309	1980	2	28	16	389	=	0.13	101.70	-32.1	0.138	0.816	0.671	0.087	0.109
310	1980	2	29	9	402	=	0.10	102.40	-31.6	0.144	0.818	0.681	0.090	0.128
311	1980	2	29	10	747	=	0.10	102.37	-31.8	0.225	0.837	0.743	0.079	0.135
312	1980	2	29	11	1014	=	0.10	102.34	-31.0	0.282	0.845	0.774	0.074	0.129
313	1980	2	29	12	1158	=	0.10	102.27	-30.0	0.311	0.848	0.786	0.072	0.125
314	1980	2	28	13	1152	=	0.13	102.13	-30.2	0.311	0.849	0.785	0.077	0.123
315	1980	2	29	14	1005	=	0.13	102.07	-29.8	0.282	0.845	0.772	0.079	0.130
316	1980	2	29	15	744	=	0.13	102.03	-29.0	0.225	0.837	0.741	0.085	0.130
317	1980	2	29	16	430	=	0.13	101.83	-29.9	0.144	0.818	0.678	0.086	0.090
318	1980	3	1	9	474	=	0.15	100.82	-31.2	0.144	0.818	0.673	0.101	0.045
319	1980	3	1	10	807	=	0.18	100.72	-27.2	0.225	0.837	0.734	0.093	0.055
320	1980	3	1	11	1052	=	0.18	100.55	-28.3	0.282	0.845	0.782	0.087	0.085
321	1980	3	17	9	801	=	0.13	102.07	-29.6	0.243	0.840	0.752	0.083	0.154
322	1980	3	17	10	1178	=	0.15	102.07	-29.0	0.325	0.849	0.790	0.080	0.147
323	1980	3	17	11	1470	=	0.15	102.10	-29.3	0.383	0.854	0.810	0.076	0.125
324	1980	3	17	12	1639	=	0.15	102.07	-28.1	0.413	0.858	0.819	0.074	0.095
325	1980	3	17	13	1630	=	0.18	102.07	-27.2	0.413	0.855	0.819	0.078	0.087
326	1980	3	17	14	1466	=	0.18	102.07	-26.8	0.383	0.854	0.810	0.080	0.120
327	1980	3	17	15	1184	=	0.18	102.03	-26.7	0.325	0.850	0.790	0.084	0.133
328	1980	3	17	16	804	=	0.20	101.87	-28.9	0.243	0.840	0.752	0.085	0.133
329	1980	3	31	15	1561	=	0.33	101.76	-15.5	0.410	0.855	0.816	0.094	0.110
330	1980	3	31	16	1185	=	0.33	101.76	-16.4	0.329	0.850	0.790	0.100	0.131
331	1980	3	31	17	741	=	0.33	101.76	-15.7	0.229	0.838	0.743	0.111	0.106
332	1980	5	9	9	1887	=	0.94	102.47	-2.4	0.522	0.963	0.848	0.118	0.263
333	1980	5	9	10	2233	=	0.97	102.47	-1.8	0.600	0.965	0.862	0.114	0.329
334	1980	5	9	11	2499	=	0.97	102.47	-0.9	0.655	0.968	0.871	0.112	0.325
335	1980	5	9	12	2641	=	0.97	102.40	0.7	0.683	0.968	0.874	0.110	0.309
336	1980	5	9	13	2658	=	0.99	102.37	1.6	0.683	0.968	0.874	0.111	0.255
337	1980	5	9	14	2509	=	0.99	102.37	2.0	0.655	0.968	0.870	0.112	0.285
338	1980	5	9	15	2239	=	0.99	102.34	2.4	0.600	0.965	0.861	0.115	0.304
339	1980	5	9	16	1881	=	1.02	102.34	2.4	0.522	0.963	0.847	0.120	0.261
340	1980	5	9	17	1448	=	1.02	102.34	3.8	0.426	0.959	0.824	0.127	0.237
341	1980	5	9	18	983	=	1.02	102.27	3.4	0.319	0.952	0.789	0.137	0.222
342	1980	5	9	19	558	=	1.04	102.24	2.1	0.209	0.937	0.733	0.153	0.169
343	1980	5	10	17	1545	=	0.81	101.83	2.1	0.430	0.959	0.822	0.110	0.159
344	1980	5	11	6	681	=	0.58	101.80	-3.8	0.217	0.839	0.735	0.131	0.082
345	1980	5	11	7	1108	=	0.58	101.80	-3.8	0.327	0.852	0.789	0.117	0.130
346	1980	5	11	8	1576	=	0.58	101.80	-3.2	0.434	0.860	0.823	0.108	0.146
347	1980	5	11	9	2006	=	0.58	101.80	-2.6	0.529	0.864	0.844	0.102	0.163
348	1980	5	11	10	2371	=	0.58	101.80	-1.9	0.607	0.865	0.858	0.098	0.184
349	1980	5	11	11	2641	=	0.58	101.80	-0.5	0.662	0.868	0.867	0.086	0.138
350	1980	5	11	12	2779	=	0.58	101.76	0.7	0.690	0.869	0.870	0.085	0.130
351	1980	5	11	13	2773	=	0.58	101.76	0.7	0.690	0.869	0.870	0.085	0.145
352	1980	5	11	14	2616	=	0.58	101.76	1.2	0.662	0.868	0.865	0.086	0.197
353	1980	5	11	15	2349	=	0.58	101.73	1.9	0.607	0.865	0.858	0.098	0.211
354	1980	5	11	16	1975	=	0.58	101.76	1.3	0.529	0.864	0.844	0.102	0.219
355	1980	5	11	17	1632	=	0.58	101.73	1.8	0.434	0.860	0.822	0.108	0.213
356	1980	5	11	18	1058	=	0.58	101.73	1.8	0.327	0.852	0.789	0.117	0.196
357	1980	5	11	19	828	=	0.61	101.73	1.5	0.217	0.839	0.735	0.132	0.141
358	1980	5	11	20	267	=	0.58	101.73	0.7	0.111	0.810	0.641	0.153	0.082
359	1980	5	12	6	660	=	0.55	101.53	-3.9	0.221	0.840	0.736	0.129	0.136
360	1980	5	28	17	1765	=	0.61	101.63	0.2	0.484	0.952	0.834	0.106	0.190

Frobisher Bay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
361	1980	5	28	18	1287	*	0.56	101.63	-0.4	0.380	0.856	0.806	0.111	0.182
362	1980	5	28	19	854	*	0.51	101.63	-1.4	0.272	0.947	0.765	0.118	0.148
363	1980	5	28	20	463	*	0.53	101.59	-2.1	0.169	0.929	0.699	0.136	0.098
364	1980	5	29	16	2126	0	1.09	101.39	-0.4	0.579	0.966	0.851	0.119	0.030
365	1980	6	16	8	1816	0	0.69	100.24	2.8	0.511	0.966	0.829	0.107	0.076
366	1980	6	30	8	1768	0	1.02	100.41	11.6	0.509	0.966	0.830	0.119	0.068
367	1980	6	30	9	2173	0	1.07	100.41	12.6	0.501	0.968	0.847	0.116	0.064
368	1980	7	8	13	2780	0	1.17	100.99	8.6	0.748	0.973	0.872	0.112	0.091
369	1980	7	8	14	2650	0	1.14	100.92	11.0	0.722	0.972	0.868	0.112	0.109
370	1980	7	10	16	2084	0	1.14	100.95	7.7	0.590	0.970	0.849	0.119	0.113
371	1980	7	17	12	2732	0	1.24	100.82	12.7	0.735	0.973	0.869	0.114	0.084
372	1980	8	3	14	2366	0	1.24	101.49	13.8	0.662	0.972	0.864	0.118	0.156
373	1980	8	3	15	2118	0	1.22	101.49	11.0	0.607	0.971	0.855	0.120	0.174
374	1980	8	1	15	1641	0	1.02	100.41	5.7	0.481	0.969	0.824	0.122	0.129
375	1980	9	1	16	1288	0	1.04	100.41	5.5	0.400	0.966	0.804	0.129	0.138
376	1980	9	1	17	872	0	1.04	100.41	5.8	0.301	0.960	0.770	0.139	0.148
377	1980	9	1	18	458	0	1.07	100.38	5.8	0.191	0.948	0.708	0.156	0.138
378	1980	9	4	10	1619	0	0.84	101.49	3.8	0.465	0.968	0.828	0.117	0.104
379	1980	9	4	11	1870	0	0.84	101.49	5.2	0.522	0.970	0.841	0.113	0.100
380	1980	9	4	12	2004	0	0.84	101.49	11.5	0.552	0.971	0.846	0.111	0.086
381	1980	9	4	13	1998	0	0.85	101.49	12.7	0.552	0.971	0.846	0.112	0.100
382	1980	9	4	16	1260	0	0.89	101.43	7.8	0.384	0.965	0.806	0.125	0.116
383	1980	9	4	17	853	0	0.89	101.43	7.8	0.285	0.958	0.789	0.136	0.112
384	1980	9	4	18	433	0	0.89	101.43	7.7	0.174	0.945	0.703	0.153	0.106
385	1980	9	12	8	1088	0	0.91	100.99	2.1	0.339	0.962	0.788	0.131	0.118
386	1980	9	12	11	1680	0	0.97	100.99	4.4	0.478	0.969	0.828	0.121	0.094
387	1980	9	12	13	1794	0	0.99	100.99	8.5	0.507	0.970	0.834	0.119	0.106
388	1980	10	12	15	719	0	0.43	101.32	-4.9	0.237	0.953	0.746	0.117	0.101
389	1980	10	12	16	407	0	0.43	101.29	-5.7	0.156	0.940	0.687	0.131	0.084
390	1980	10	13	11	829	0	0.53	101.36	-5.4	0.289	0.958	0.771	0.118	0.085
391	1980	10	13	12	1050	0	0.53	101.36	-5.3	0.318	0.960	0.783	0.116	0.100
392	1980	10	13	13	1037	0	0.53	101.36	-4.5	0.318	0.960	0.783	0.116	0.111
393	1980	10	13	14	907	0	0.53	101.36	-4.3	0.289	0.958	0.771	0.118	0.114
394	1980	10	13	15	674	0	0.53	101.36	-4.7	0.231	0.952	0.742	0.126	0.112

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